THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

On the track
Richard Williams on the starting grid: how to become a racing car driver

On the trail
Journey to the land of the troglodytes; out west to Tucson, Arizona

On a diet
Beryl Downing eschews the fat with the latest meal substitutes

On sale
Geraldine Norman reports on how the bidding is going in the great Sotheby's auction.

Gibraltar initiative by Madrid

Senor Fernando Morán, the Spanish Foreign Minister, said yesterday that Spain would soon submit a formula to Britain and the European Commission aimed at solving the problem of Gibraltar.

He said: "The Gibraltar issue must be solved. The people there can keep their British citizenship."

Death penalty debate

Owing to a typesetting error, the first paragraph of the lead story in yesterday's Times referred to votes on the death penalty debate taken in "The new House of Lords", instead of "the Commons".

US rates fear

US interest rates could rise in the short term, the Federal Reserve Board said. In Britain, the Confederation of British Industry said that British rates would not follow the American

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Ferry expansion

Sally the Viking Line is investing £15m to make Ramsgate, Kent, a rival to Dover as a cross-Channel ferry port. Page 3

Nuclear link-up

Chinese and US officials have been holding talks in Washington on possible cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy Page 5

Robbery charge

Two men will face Horseferry Road magistrates, London, today charged with robbing Graff Jewellers in Knightsbridge, of £1,429,000 in gems and with possessing weapons. They are Arthur Rachel, aged 42, and Joseph Jerry Scalise, aged 42, both of Chicago.

Reuters study

Reuters, the news agency, has asked its auditors to study the possibility of offering shares in the company on the Stock Exchange Page 15

Uruguay ban

Uruguay's military Government last night banned a political rally scheduled for August 6 and kept on ice its negotiations with political parties on a return to civilian rule

Rally called, page 7

Recess dates

The Commons is to adjourn for the summer recess on July 29 and the Lords will adjourn on July 27.

Stadler's 64

A course record round of 64, seven under par, left the American Craig Stadler, three strokes ahead in the Open golf championship at Royal Birkdale. Britain's Nick Faldo and Sam Torrance each had a 68 Page 23

Randall's 75

Derek Randall scored 75 not out as England were dismissed for 209 in the first Test. Hadlee took six wickets for 53 runs, but New Zealand were 17-3 at the close Page 22

Tory MPs enraged by proposal of net 1.7% pay rise

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Conservative MPs last night gave the fullest possible vent to their anger and frustration with the Government over the controversial and embarrassing issue of parliamentary pay.

At a packed and stormy meeting of the backbench 1922 committee in the Commons, MP after MP rose to accuse the Government of incompetence, cowardice and even cheating.

It was estimated afterwards that of more than a dozen speakers, representing a clear cross-section of views, only one or two "came within a mile of supporting the government line".

Earlier, Mr John Biffen, the Commons Leader, had announced the formal Government decision to recommend an increase in salary of only 4 per cent, taking annual pay from £14,510 to £15,090.

But it was not lost on MPs that, taken with an extra contribution to an improved pension deal, the net increase would amount to only 1.7 per cent.

Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the 1922 committee, has for weeks past anticipated the wrath of his backbench colleagues in talks with Government ministers.

But Mrs Margaret Thatcher was adamant inside and outside Cabinet that both ministers and MPs should set an example. It was announced yesterday that Mrs Thatcher would herself take an increase of only 4.12 per cent, again electing to refuse the full prime ministerial salary of £48,520, and instead taking the Cabinet ministers' rise from £37,410 to £38,900.

It is understood that there had been an attempt, in Cabinet papers, to get Mrs Thatcher to agree to a staged increase in the recommendation presented to Parliament by Lord Plowden's Top Salaries Review Board, from £14,510 to £19,000. A staged deal would give MPs, for example, and extra £1,100 a year over four years, with an annual top-up of about 4 per cent.

That was rejected as "the unacceptable face of compromise". But while Labour MPs agreed in consultation with their own leaders that they should go for the full £19,000, Conservative MPs were left with no resolution of the festering problem.

At last night's meeting of the 1922 committee, ministers were accused of being "sneaky" in putting on the pay debate and vote at the end of Commons business next Tuesday, in the hope that a late night vote might damp down the rebellion.

Ministers were also accused of "funking" the issue, of "making a hash of it" and of failing to take into account the undoubted grievances of MPs who have, year by year, seen their pay eroded by governments which have failed to "grasp the nettle".

Their anger was evidently aggravated by some newspaper reports, thought to have been inspired by ministers, that MPs were rushing to put their "snouts in the trough".

Conservative MPs were also told that government whips had been informing new MPs that if they did not vote for the 4 per cent line, then they would never be promoted; they would even be blacked from the most junior position of parliamentary private secretary.

Allowances up, page 2



Police clearing the road outside Walton prison, Liverpool, yesterday of demonstrators protesting the innocence of Denis Kelly, aged 33, convicted of the gangland murder of a Toxteth newsagent. Protestors tried to prevent a coach carrying Kelly from leaving for Wakefield prison, West Yorkshire.

Deadline set for Catholic meat ban

By Richard Ford and David Nicholson-Lord

British Catholics have until November to decide whether to accept a return to the traditional abstention from eating meat on Fridays as laid down in a new code of Canon Law promulgated by the Vatican.

The rule, which usually meant Catholics ate fish on Fridays, was abandoned in the late 1960s under the provisions of Vatican II. But the system of voluntary penances which was hoped to follow abandonment has largely failed to materialize, a factor which is thought to have led to the promulgation of the new decree.

Under the terms of the new code, which was published earlier this year and becomes effective in November, Catholics must abstain from meat or another food as a form of self-denial to remind them to do penance. The Catholic hierarchy in each country, however, has the right to choose some alternative form of communal penance.

The signs in England and Wales are already that many ordinary Catholics may be unwilling to accept a form of abstinence increasingly seen as old-fashioned and somewhat inward-looking.

One senior Catholic source said last night that the proposal seemed certain to cause raised eyebrows among many laity. "Just abstaining from meat may be a little too hard to take", he added. "I think it will be accepted but I would not say it will be welcomed."

Other forms of self-denial that are likely to meet with more approval are support for charity or moves providing practical help for the developing world. The Roman Catholics' Bishops' Conference for England and Wales last week decided to embark on a wide-ranging process of consultation within the church before reaching a decision.

The proposal is likely to be high on the agenda on the national conference of priests in September as well as within the commissions representing different sections of the church.

A spokesman for Archbishop Derek Worlock, of Liverpool, the second senior figure in the hierarchy of the English church, last night rejected the suggestion that the rule was a retrograde step but acknowledged that lack of voluntary penance was partly responsible for its introduction.

In Ireland, Catholic Church officials have expressed the wish to see people abstaining from meat.

After the lifting of the abstention rule it was thought Catholics would be mature enough to make their own sacrifice but this has not occurred. Even before Vatican II, the rule was being ignored but the Church felt a positive regulation must be introduced that would have to be obeyed by all practising Catholics.

Save water appeal to homes

Householders were urged yesterday to stop using hosepipes and sprinklers during the heatwave to conserve water.

The National Water Council (NWC) made the appeal in spite of reservoir levels being above normal as a result of heavy rainfalls in April and May.

An increased demand for water, in some cases 30 per cent higher than normal, was the main problem and consumers living on high ground or at the end of some mains were suffering a reduction in pressure.

Hosepipes and sprinklers have been banned in Gwynedd, Wales, certain parts of the Thames area and in central Nottinghamshire from midnight tonight.

Lovely weather – wish I wasn't here...

IN

Calman

The NWC has warned that if its appeals for moderation go unheeded, the ban might be widened. Switching on a sprinkler overnight uses twice as much water as the average household uses for domestic purposes during the day, it said.

Cardiff was one of the warmest places in Britain, with a recorded top temperature of 88°F. A similar figure was registered in London and at Benson in Oxfordshire. These were slightly lower than over the past few days but the warm weather is likely to continue at similar temperatures for the next few days.

The only rain fell in isolated thunderstorms in the Midlands.

Weather forecasts, back page

Remarriage in church approved

From Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, York

A reluctant and divided General Synod was finally persuaded last night to approve a scheme for remarrying divorced people in the Church of England.

Heavy criticism was directed at almost every detail of the scheme but the mood of the debate gradually hardened into determination to try it as the best option available, with the possibility of revising it in the light of experience.

The scheme, which may be ready for operation next year, provides for a panel of expert advisers to recommend which individual cases should be allowed a second marriage in church.

The advisers will have a written report on each case from the clergymen concerned, based on inquiries, which he will be required to make.

If the diocesan bishop accepts the panel's recommendation he will formally relieve the previously married person from the obligations of the previous marriage vows.

The scheme had a rough passage through 14 attempts to amend the resolution which proposed it.

First, moved by the Rev Richard Holloway of Newcastle diocese, asked for second thoughts because "this procedure will not sufficiently acceptable throughout the church."

That was defeated by 233 votes to 211, indicating the synod's uncertainty. The Bishop of Durham, Dr John Habgood, said the number of amendments alone was enough to show that the synod was in great difficulty.

The main alternative before the synod was to leave the remarriage of divorcees entirely to the discretion of the clergyman concerned.

Cannon Douglas Rhymes of Southwark diocese in London said that would make life almost impossible for a clergyman when he felt he had to turn a case down.

The final endorsement of the scheme was given by the House of Bishops by 33 votes to 10, by the House of Clergy by 131 to 64, and in the House of Laity by 120 to 69.

Government orders study into selling off airports

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The Government has told the British Airports Authority to carry out urgent studies into turning its major airports – Heathrow, Gatwick, Glasgow and Edinburgh – into private companies, Mr Norman Payne, the chairman, disclosed yesterday.

The instruction came from Mr Tom King, the Transport Secretary, soon after the election, and runs counter to the authority's previous proposals to introduce private capital while keeping the airports in one unit.

The study is expected to take four to six weeks and as yet he had no idea of its outcome, Mr Payne said. But he expected it would lead to a stock market flotation. The idea of performance bonds investigated by authority before the election was now over and done with.

Speaking at a London press conference, Mr Payne reported profits of £35m for the last financial year, £4.7m down on the previous year.

He blamed the continued recession in air transport, producing only one per cent traffic growth last year, and landing charges pegged at 1981 levels. But as the world economy perked up, traffic this year should rise 2.5 per cent he predicted, and the authority's profit to more than £37m.

Prestwick, Scotland, remains the authority's main problem airport, with a £3.4m loss. A major publicity campaign is under way in Canada and the United States to persuade American tourists to visit Scotland, but it is too early to assess results, Mr Payne said.

Investment at nearly £100m, largely in the fourth terminal at Heathrow, was at a record level and amounted to nearly a third of the total turnover.

Commercial operations such as duty free sales, accounted at £131m for nearly half the authority's revenue and made a £49m profit compared with a £9m loss on landing fees and other traffic activities.

With steadily rising profits since its formation 17 years ago, British Airports is one of the ripest plumbs on the privatization tree, and could raise most, if not all, the extra £500m the Chancellor wants from this source before the end of the year.

Key figures for the separate airports last year are: Heathrow profit: £43.6m. Passengers: 26.6m. Aircraft movements: 275,000.

Gatwick: Profit: £775,000. Passengers: 11.5m Aircraft movements: 151,000.

Stansted: Loss: £4.6m. Passengers: 300,000. Aircraft movements: 33,000.

Glasgow: Profit: £740,000. Passengers: 2.4m. Aircraft movements: 88,500.

Edinburgh: Loss £1.3m. Passengers: 1.2m. Aircraft movements: 67,500.

Prestwick: Loss: £3.4m. Passengers: 400,000. Aircraft movements: 28,600.

Aberdeen: Profit: £590,000. Passengers: 1.7m. Aircraft movements: 110,600.

Gatwick, once a white elephant, is rapidly turning into a highly successful airport, and there is little doubt that Stansted could be so too if developed as London's third airport along the lines proposed by the authority.

Howe debut with the top Reagan men

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Sir Geoffrey Howe, on his first visit to Washington since becoming Foreign Secretary, yesterday held a series of meetings with top US officials which read like an entry from the *Who's Who* of the Reagan Administration.

In addition to a half-hour meeting with President Reagan in the White House, Sir Geoffrey discussed arms control issues and the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary; foreign policy issues including the Middle East, Central America and East-West relations in a lengthy session with Mr George Shultz, the Secrtary of State; and economic issues with Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary.

Although Sir Geoffrey saw eye-to-eye with his American hosts on most issues, there were differences of view about what Britain fears is a drift towards protectionism by the United States. These fears were underscored last week by the Reagan Administration's decision to impose tariffs and quotas on speciality steel imports, a move which has been condemned by the EEC.

Pro-hanging MPs feel betrayed by vote

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

There was wide agreement among MPs yesterday, after the six decisive votes on Wednesday night against restoring the death penalty for murder, that the argument is over for the next five years, so far as Parliament is concerned, and possibly for all future Parliaments.

There was also bitter criticism of ministers, and of the Prime Minister in particular, among Conservative campaigners for restoration, for having blown hot and cold by first promising a Government Bill to give effect to a vote in favour of hanging and then withdrawing the promise.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was accosted in the voting lobbies by restorationists who complained of having been let down. One senior backbench chairman, conspicuous for his support of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the past, was heard asking his colleagues why she had failed to give leadership.

In the Chamber yesterday Mr Brittan agreed with a Labour backbencher that the previous night's voting – in which the majorities against hanging ranged from 81 for murder of a policeman to 175 for murdering for theft – was decisive enough for it to be unlikely to come before the House for a while.

● The Government of the Irish Republic was relieved at the result of the hanging debate (Richard Ford writes from Belfast). Ireland retains hanging for the kiling of policemen and judges but the last six sentences have been commuted to life imprisonment, and both Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, and Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Opposition, are opposed to capital punishment.

TUC act on FT dispute

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The TUC last night moved to impose its will on the National Graphical Association in the dispute at the *Financial Times* and urged the union to accept the independent mediator's report which largely supports a management pay offer.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, wrote to Mr Joe Wade, NGA general secretary, urging him and his union to accept the mediator's report and go back into negotiations to get a speedy return to work.

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The letter is the first step in the informal TUC disciplinary process and it is understood that Mr Murray would be prepared to call the NGA to appear before a meeting in 10 days time of the TUC "inner cabinet" if his appeal is refused.

Such an appearance is the equivalent in the union movement of being called before High Court bench and it would be unprecendented for the NGA to ignore such an invitation or indeed any recommendation from the finance and general purposes committee.

An early indication of whether the union, which has had 270 members on strike for nearly seven weeks at the *Financial Times*, will cooperate is likely to come this afternoon when the strikers have been called to a meeting of their chapel (office branch).

Mr Bryn Griffiths, NGA president, will read Mr Murray's letter to the meeting but any final decision on whether to cooperate with the TUC general secretary's request is likely to rest with a meeting of the NGA national council next Thursday. If that meeting decides on a policy of defiance there is already a meeting of the TUC finance and general purposes

Continued on back page, col 1

Car manufacturers wage discount war

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent



The prospect of the biggest August car market of all time with sales topping 320,000 vehicles has provoked a fierce discount war between manufacturers which could cost them up to £50m in dealer bonuses and prizes.

Ford, the British market leader accounting for one in three of all cars sold here, is offering dealers discounts of hundreds of pounds a car, £150 bonuses for their most successful salesmen, and 18-day holidays in Australia for dealer principals and their wives.

Trade sources believe that Ford is preparing to spend between £20m and £25m before the end of August.

This has led to accusations that because of its dominant position in the market, Ford will create chaos with "such disorderly marketing tactics" in August, a month which is usually so popular with private buyers that discounting is not necessary.

Ford denies this. Last night, a spokesman said: "We did not start this discounting business. We are only reacting to what other manufacturers have been doing for a long time. I suppose some people will suggest that it is all right for small firms to do it, but not the most successful.

"Before we introduced our dealer incentive scheme for July and August three other manufacturers were already in the field with their's."

Talbot is believed to be offering the biggest single discount a unit with more than £400 on every car sold.

Austin Rover is concentrating its aid on the Metro and the Triumph Acclaim. Dealers who achieve more than 50 per cent of their target sales on Metro City and base models will get £100 a car with double this for more expensive versions. This goes up to £200 and £300 respectively for over 100 per cent of target.

The Acclaim attracts £200 for 30 per cent to 60 per cent of target, and £400 for 60 to 100 per cent. Over 100 per cent wins £500.

Vauxhall has yet to announce its discount scheme for August but during July is giving its dealers £150 on Chevettes over 25 per cent of target an £200 over 75 per cent. The Astra rates £150 and the Cavalier £200 over 50 per cent of target. The latter is surprising in view of Cavalier's increasing popularity with British motorists.

Ford is offering £150 for up to two-thirds of Fiesta target and £225 for above this. But by far the most controversial is the big discounting on its new Sierra model.

Ford dealers will now receive £100 each for Sierras up to 50 per cent of target and £250 from 50 to 100 per cent. Sierras sold to fleet customers will attract a flat £200 a time bonus.

MPs' allowances to be increased substantially but closely scrutinized

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Substantially increased parliamentary allowances for MPs' secretarial, research and office expenses are to be directly paid and scrutinizes by the Commons Fees Office under a set of government resolutions published yesterday.

There has been frequent speculation in previous Parliaments that allowances have been used by MPs to increase their income by making secretarial payments to their wives.

A number of of MPs do employ their wives as full time bona-fide secretaries, but the new regulations will help to ensure that payuments are made to named employees by the Fee Office.

Under the present system, MPs can claim up to £8,820 a year for secretarial or ressearch assistance. They take sole responsibility for payments made. They may also receive a maximum of £882 a year as a contribution to approved pensions schemes for their employees.

New resolutions tabled by the Government substantially increase office allowances. A maximum of £13,000 a year will be allowed for secretarial and research assistance, payable directly by the Fees Office "in accordance with arrangements approved by the Speaker".

A new office equipment allowance of £1,000 a year is to be introduced, and some MPs are shopping for computers on which to file constituency and parliamentary casework. The pensions contribution for employees is to be raised to a maximum of £1,300 a year, again payable directly by the Commons Fees Office.

It is also proposed that from next January there should be an annual facility for secretaries and researchers to make a maximum of nine return journeys a year between London and their MPs' constituencies on parliamentary business.

The allowances payable to MPs are numerous and complex, but they fall into four main categories: travel, subsistence, redundancy and pensions.

Travel: Allowances are based on travel in a triangle between Westminster, constituency and home. Rail, sea and air vouchers are available for MPs making those journeys, and costs on journeys outside the triangle, on parliamentary business, may also be reimbursed. Only claims for journeys between Westminster and constituencies are free of tax.

Many MPs make extensive use of their own cars for triangular travel. The mileage allowed is linked to the official Civil Service mileage rate.

Subsistence: MPs who are forced to live away from home because of the need to maintain a double base, at Westminster and in their constituencies, are given an additional costs payment, presently fixed at a maximum of £5,674 a year.

Inner-London MPs receive a London supplement, fixed at £873 a year from last April.

All MPs receive free stationery, inland telephone calls and postal facilities from Westminster.

Redundancy: So-called resettlement grants, or redundancy payments, were meant to be paid in cases where MPs were not elected in a general election or where they were not standing because their existing constituencies had been changed out of all recognition by boundary changes. With retrospective effect to the last dissolution, the qualification about boundary changes is to be deleted so that payments can be made to MPs who do not stand or fail to be reelected.

The new regulations propose an accrual rate of one-fiftieth of pensionable salary for every year of reckonable service, with a contribution rate of 8 per cent of salary.

Clash on refuse collection

By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent

Household refuse has gone uncollected in Birkenhead and Wallasey, Merseyside, for up to five weeks. A private firm which took over rubbish collection last month blames "teething problems".

Wirral District Council is trying to invoke penalty clauses in its contract with the firm, Waste Management, and its officers are investigating how to terminate the contract.

An urgent meeting is being sought next week by councillors with the board of the National Freight Corporation, which owns Waste Management. The dispute between council and contractor is being seen as a test case in how a local authority copes when "privatization" goes wrong.

On June 13 Waste Management took over refuse collection and street cleaning in Wirral, a Merseyside metropolitan borough, but the firm ran into problems over dustcarts and rounds.

Thousands of householders have not yet been told on which day the firm will empty their bins and many have resorted to leaving their bins outside

Since June complaints have poured into Wallasey town hall, sometimes reaching 700 a day.

Mr Cliff Darley, director of environmental health for the borough, said yesterday: "While the firm's performance recently may have improved, it has fallen behind the expected level at which it would be complying with the contract."

The contract with Waste Management is worth about £2.3m a year and the Conservative-controlled council claimed that it would save about £1.25m during the present financial year.

Mr Keith Berry, managing director of the firm, acknowledged that there had been problems but said that they would be solved "very soon". Most people in Wirral were now on a weekly collection rota although there were pockets still being missed.

He denied suggestions that the company had dismissed staff responsible for planning its rounds. "The local authority vehicles we took over were in a dreadful state", he said.

Waste Management is challenging the attempt to impose financial penalties for failing to adhere to the contract terms.

A special meeting of the council is to discuss the issue on Monday.



Big defence orders expected soon

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Defence contractors are on the verge of securing multi-billion-pound orders to build armoured verhicles for the Army which would provide work or sections of th beleagured engineerng industry.

Indications that the Government was prepared to commit large sums of money to replacement personnel carriers and a new multipurpose fighting vehicle were contained in a little-noticed paragraph in last week's defence White Paper.

The leading contractor would be GKN Sankey, which is based in the high unemployment area of Telford, Shropshire, and a large amount of the work would be sub-contracted to Vickers through its defence systems division and its Rolls-Royce engines subsidiary.

Estimates of the value of the work sisgnposted in the White Paper are difficult to guage but an independent firm of city brokers believes that between 2,000 and 3,000 of the multi-combat vehicle, code nameds MCV80, could be produced, each costing between £500,000 and £750,000.

In addition there are expected to be serveral hundred orders for the Saxon personnel carrier – the first 50 trial vehicles have been purchased for the British Army of the Rhine – and the total value of the work over the next decade could be more than £2,000m.

City analysts claim that firm orders from the Army would open a wide range of export opportunities for the two vehicles, both of which would be assembled in Telford. Development work on the MCV80, which is a tracked personnel carrier that will also be armed with a powerful anti-tank gun, is nearing completion, and it would be unlikely for GKN to lose the contract, having done all the research and development.

The MCV80 is unlikely to go into production until 1986 and will be produced over the next decade to meet the Army's requirements. The White Paper said that the MCV80 and the Saxon, which is also known as the AT105, would provide the infantry with the mobility it would need

GKN Sankey, which used to be the main employer for the whole of east Shropshire, has considerably reduced its workforce over the past few years and now employs just over 2,000 people compared with more than double that figure three years ago.

It has been heavily reliant on the commercial and agricultural vehicles market to which it supplies cabs, chassis and wheels, but which has felt the worst effects of the recession.

The parent GKN organization was reluctant last night to predict the creation of many new jobs if it were to win the defence orders, but the work should at the least guarantee employment for several years.

Me Michael Costello, a defence specialist with the stockbroking firm of Grievson Grant, said last night: "The orders should lead to better employment prospects and much heavier workload for GKN Sankey. These are expensive vehicles and orders for the Army should lead to profitable sales abroad if export models are developed."

Vickers defence systems at Newcastle upon Tyne would provide the turret for the MCV80 and the transmission would be built at Rolls-Royce's Shrewsbury factory.

Clarke tackled by MP over nurses homes

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday that it would not be practicable for the Department of Health and Social Security to supervize individual nurses' homes.

In answer to a parliamentary question from Mr Timothy Yeo, Conservative MP for Suffolk South, he said that nurses' homes were the responsibility of the health Authorities unless a new home was being built at a cost of more that £5m. He said guidelines on standards in nurses' homes were being updated

'The price of petrol has been increased by one penny.'–Official.



'Here you are! Don't lose it again!'

Zec, controversial war cartoonist, is dead

By Rupert Morris

Philip Zec, the outstanding cartoonist of the Second World War, died yesterday, aged 73.

His best work was done during the war when he worked for the *Daily Mirror*, and when his most famous cartoon brought accusations of treachery from Winston Churchill and other leading public figures.

The controversial cartoon depicted a shipwrecked sailor struggling for a raft, with the caption "The price of petrol has been increased by one penny" - Official. It was intended as a grim warning against profiteers, but was thought by leading government figures at the time to be in poor taste.

His work struck a chord with his readers, however.

After the war Zec joined the board of the *Daily Mirror*. He was editor of the *Sunday Pictorial* between 1950 and 1952.

He leaves a wife, Betty. A private funeral is being held today.

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Drugs firms agree to cut prices

The drugs companies have agreed to the Government's demand for a £25m cut in the National Health Service's drugs bill by accepting a price freeze until next April, and by reducing existing prices on average by 2.5 per cent (Our Health Correspondent writes).

Announcing the decision yesterday the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry made it clear that member companies were accepting it reluctantly and as an exceptional measure.

It said: "Such repressive measures if continued or extended will damage investment confidence, leading to a reduction of research activity and an erosion of the pharmaceutical export surplus".

The freeze and price reductions will apply only to prescription medicines supplied to the health service.and will not affect drugs bought over the counter in chemists' shops.

BMA accuses Lawson of 'fiddling the books'

By Pat Healey, Social Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association yesterday accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, of "fiddling the books" in alleging that family practitioner services would overspend by £100m this year, and then imposing that figure as a cut on health authorities.

Dr John Ball, chairman of the BMA general medical services committee, said: "If the Chancellor had moved in and looked at the books and found the economy in a dreadful state and then said everyone has to make a 1 per cent saving, that might have been understandable. But that is not what he has done."

"I do not see the basis for his action, or the basis for his calculation, which has led to him making an external and arbitrary decision with no idea of the damage he was doing to the health service."

Dr Ball's calculations indicate that any overspending by the family practitioner service is likely to be of the same order as in the past three years: about 3 to 6 per cent on budgets drawn up by the Department of Health and Social Security, using Treasury assumptions on inflation and earnings.

Those calculations, he said, have been consistently underestimated because they were drawn up in advance of pay rounds.

"When it happens once, that is chance. When it happens twice, it is coincidence. When it happens three times, that is enemy action", he said.

When under-budgeting went on year after year, there was no way that either the Treasury or the health department could be surprised if they were exceeded.

Cash for Labour defended

An appeal that could have important repercussions for trade unions opened yesterday with a claim by a union that it was entitled to give money from its general fund towards buying the Labour Party's new headquarters in London (John Witherow writes).

The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs was appearing before the Employment Appeal Tribunal to contest a ruling that it had acted in breach of rules under the Trade Union Act, 1913.

The Government-appointed certification officer, who oversees union finances, had ordered it to transfer £69,018 from its political fund to its general fund. Of that, £42,952 had been contributed towards buying the property for Labour's headquarters.

The appeal is expected last three days.

Sale room

A battle for 'The Beach'

Sir John Lavery's "The Beach" of 1912 was sold at Bonham's yesterday for £18,150 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500) to the Whitford and Hughes Gallery of Duke Street, St James's (Our Sale Room Correspondent writes). It was that kind of day. Where would you like to be?

Sir John was knighted for society portraits but he was also one of "the Glasgow boys", a group of turn-of-the-century naturalistic painters. In this painting he is closer in spirit to Bonington than his contemporaries and its charm led to a sharp battle between two dealers, Whitford and Hughes on one hand and Browse and Darby of Cork Street on the other.

The sale of Modern British and Continental pictures totalled £108,636 with 24 per cent unsold.

At Sotheby's a sale of Victorian paintings made £345,092



Screen team: Sir John Gielgud, Dame Peggy Ashcroft and Sir Ralph Richardson who are to appear together next year for the first time. They will be taking part in a 16-programme Thames Television series about English poetry since Chaucer.

New methods advance child cancer cure

By Our Science Editor

Improvements in the methods of treating specific types of cancers in children and young adults can produce a cure in two out of three patients.

That level of success is disclosed in figures for five-year survival rates published in the annual report of the Cancer Research Campaign. A cure depends on five years completely free of illness after the last course of treatment.

The most profound improvement is for illnesses in children under 14 years of age suffering from acute lymphatic leukaemia, Hodgkin's disease and Wilms's tumour.

About one in 650 children is liable to contract cancer. Treatment for most was impossible 20 years ago. Several drugs have been developed in the intervening years. There have been no recent new ones that make an impact on the different tumours.

The advances come in new approaches to the way they are used. The development of multiple-drug chemotherapy, coupled with other procedures, has produced the improvements.

There are other fundamental studies yielding clues to understanding the genetic basis of cancer. During this year the Cancer Research Campaign will spend more than £19.5m

Optimism in research has increased since the publication over a week ago of the discovery at Imperial Cancer Research Fund's laboratories in London of a genetic effect that causes normal cells to become cancerous ones.

Another line of basic research, supported by the Cancer Research Campaign at six of the main medical schools and universities in Britain, is into monoclonal antibodies (MCA). They are a product of the recently-found ability of scientists in genetic manipulation.

These antibodies are produced naturally in the body in tiny amounts

Science report

Dreaming brain cells put in focus

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Dreams are an essential part of sleep to stop us developing fantasies, obsessions or hallucinations, according to a theory proposed by Dr Francis Crick, the Nobel laureate who was one of the co-discoverers of the genetic code, and Dr Graeme Mitchison in a paper publihed yesterday.

In one sense the idea is not original. Several scientists with experience of research in psychology and computer systems have suggested that the brain uses dreaming sleep to sort out the mass of information with which it has been bombarded during the day. But that concept draws a direct analogy between the way an electronic filing system works and the brain.

Now Dr Crick and Dr Mitchison offer a biological explanation for what happens in brain cells during dreaming. They also maintain that the process is a deliberate act of "unlearning". This is not just the direct opposite of learning but a mechanism which must not be confused with that which occurs in normal forgetting.

Dreams sleep, or rapid eye movement (REM) sleep to give it the name adopted because if the accompanying flickering of the eyes, occurs in many mammals and in birds.

The theory published in this week's issue of *Nature* focuses on the thousands of millions of brain cells, forming elaborate network of interconnexions, which are in a constant state of biochemical stimulation during the day.

The restoration of the network to an orderly state requires some information to be rejected and some retained. If it is not done, the disorderly biochemical state causes phenomenon like hallucination and obsessions arise.

The main difference between REM and non-REM sleep lies in the dreams associated with them. For most people the few dreams found in non-REM sleep tend to have a rather thoughtlike character.

During REM sleep, on the other hand, dreams occur more frequently and usually have a preceptual vividness

A human adult usually spends one-and-a-half to two hours each night in REM sleep, spread over several periods. The evidence suggests that most of the dreams during these REM periods do not reach normal consciousness, dreams being remembered only if the sleeper awakes while dreaming.

Dr Crick and Dr Mitchison conclude that the evidence suggests that in REM sleep the brain is isolated from its normal input and output channels of sight, hearing and speech. But it is active.

Pits dispute defused

The dispute in Scotland ov the proposed closure of a pit, defiance of opposition from th miners' union, was defused la night when an agreement wa reached for the transfer miners from the pit to anoth mine which had been sh down because of the dispute.

Agreement at the Polkemm colliery in West Lothian cam as the executive of the Nation Union of Mineworkers, meetir in Sheffield, pledged full su port for the Scottish mine fighting to keep open pits whic have been threatened wit closure by the National Co Board.

Correction

In a report about *Police 5*, th television programme, on July 1 M Stephen Wade was referred to as M Steven White.

Authorities attack centralism

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Canterbury

Strong criticism of creeping centralism in education was voiced yesterday by both Conservative and Labour councils which called unanimously for a new relationship with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education.

Mr Philip Merridale, chairman of the Conservative-controlled Hampshire Education Authority, told the Council of Local Education Authorities' conference in Canterbury, Kent, that the traditional partnership between central and local government had suffered badly recently.

Mr John Pearman, charman of Labour-controlled Wakefield, said there was a danger that local education authorities would be taken over by "insidious centralism". He cited Sir Keith's intention to legislate for specific grants to be paid to councils for purposes of which the Secretary of State approved, as well as the new role of the Manpower Services Commission in the education service.

He said: "We have to recognize that unless we, as local authorities, get our act together, then those in government, the civil servants and ministers of centralist inclination, will further erode our powers".

This unity between Labour and Conservative councillors collapsed later when a motion from Leicestershire calling for all students aged 16 and over to be paid grants of £25 a week was defeated.

At the last minute, the shire counties of Norfolk and East Sussex proposed that instead there should be a government review of all allowances paid to young people over 16. Those would include supplementary benefits and the Youth Training Scheme grant, and the intention would be to see whether youngsters were being prevented from doing courses through financial hardship.

Another motion from Labour-controlled Leicestershire was also defeated by Conservative delegates. It called for pupils who leave school at Easter but want to return to take their CSE examinations to be eligible for supplementary benefit.

● A motion complaining about the cost of children eating their own sandwiches at school was defeated in a surprise vote.

The vote, which was against the council's policy, came after a strong speech from Mr Geoffrey Wright, the Conservative chairman of Solihull education committee, who proposed that children be charged 12p a week to eat thei sandwiches in schools. That wa too much for the Labou members who voted against th motion.

Mrs Nikki Harrison, chair man of the Association fo Metropolitan Authorities' edu cation committee, who wa chairing the conference, saic afterwards: "When you reject a motion like this it makes it ver difficult for me to ask for mon money for this item in the rat support grant".

Mr Jeffrey White, vice-chair man of Coventry's educatior committee, who proposed th motion, said the authority wa spending £200,000 a year or supervizing sandwich eaters.

The main motion expressec concern at the cost of supervizing pupils who bring sandwiches. The number had risen significantly as childeren ate fewer school meals and this had led to a loss of income for the meals service.

Soldier again escapes booby-trap bomb

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An Ulster Defence Regiment soldier escaped from a terrorist attack for the second time in 24 hours yesterday, when a booby-trap bomb was found under his car.

The soldier, from Gortin, co Tyrone, should have been in the convoy which the Provisional IRA bombed two days ago but he changed his duty at the last moment. Twenty four hours after the landmine attack which killed four colleagues a neighbour saw a device under his car in the country village. It exploded as the security forces were about to tackle it.

Three Roman Catholic families moved from their homes in Donemarna, co Tyrone, and a policeman was injured during disturbances which involved 150 "loyalists".

The homes were attacked with stones and an empty building was badly damaged in an argument over the flying of an Irish tricolor and the playing of republican songs during the annual Orange Day parade on July 2.

A crowd of 50 youths, women and children, which later swelled to 150 people gathered in a mainly "loyalist" estate on the outskirts of the co Tyrone village, smashing windows in several homes belonging to Roman Catholics and threatening to burn them out.

Mr Anthony O'Donnell had furniture and windows smashed by the mob and vowed yesterday never to return to their home.

● The Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday found three RUC constables not guilty of possessing guns and bullets for unlawful purpose at Castleblaney in the republic last August.

Younger team takes Times chess title

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

There was a close fight in the final of *The Times* British Schools Chess Tournament at St Ermine's Hotel, London, yesterday between Paston School, of North Walsham, Norfolk, and Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall.

Since the average age of the Paston team was 17 years and 1 month and that of Queen Mary's 14 years and 8 months, Paston had to win by at least 4-2 to gain the title. It was drawn 3-3. So Queen Mary's won.

The other match yesterday was a play-off for third place between the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle, and Grove School, St Leonards, East Sussex. Here the struggle was very one-sided, with Royal Grammer School winning by 5½ to ½.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.600; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£6.80; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

Sally ferry line invests £15m to turn Ramsgate into port to rival Dover

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

A Scandinavian shipping line is investing £15m to make Ramsgate, Kent, a rival to Dover as a cross-Channel ferry port.

Sally the Viking Line, which from today will be operating two cut-price ferries between Ramsgate and Dunkirk, hopes to be carrying two million passengers and 300,000 cars a year, more than a tenth of the market, by the mid-1980s.

By 1986 Sally plans to operate 50 sailings a day to France, Belgium, Holland and West Germany, using ferries twice the size of any on the Channel now.

"Ramsgate will be to Dover what Gatwick is to Heathrow", Mr Michael Kingshot, Sally's British managing director, said, aged 36, he is already a millionaire from importing Japanese cars in the 1970s.

With the help of a simplified fare structure, with a standard rate for cars and children carried free, Sally has already won a five per cent share of the market in two years, but the existing operators affect not to be worried.

British rail's Sealink, busy rationalizing to meet the Government's privatization plans, said yesterday: "Obviously we are aware of the position Sally are carving out for themselves, but they have gone for lower rates in order to buy their way into the market.

"We do not see their share rising above eight to nine per cent. Some sailings by Seealink are already cheaper, and with our big new ferries we are confident of meeting all competition. in fact we are bullish about our future on the Channel."

Townsend Thoresenn, the market leader, whose chairman, Mr Keith Wickenden, died in an air crash last week, said: "Naturally, we take any competition seriously. But Sally have a pretty small share of the market. We thrive on competition."

Sally remains confident of becoming a substantial force on the Channel now that the price war between the big operators is over. A £2m loss in 1981 and £1.5m last year will be eliminated this year, and converted to a £3m profit by 1985, Mr Graeme Marshall, British financial controller, said yesterday.

At that point two £35m ferries with space for 2,500 passengers and 500 cars, a swimming pool, sauna, and luxury restaurants and cabins will come into operation, he predicted.

Mr Kingshott said that traffic growth across the channel would be substantially greater than the experts had so far predicted.

According to a recent *Which?* report, Sally offers good value for large cars and big family groups, especially at peak times, but for a standard car and two adults Townsend, Sealink and P & O offer substantially lower rates at between £44 and £46, compared with Sally's £58 for people prepared to travel in the early morning.





Light note: Tracy Garner discovering what Michael Turner was wearing under a kilt. The seven-year-olds, from Hilltop School, Wickford, Essex, were taking part in the National Festival of Music For Youth at the Festival Hall yesterday. (Photograph: David Cairns).

All-woman TV team in contract dispute

By Richard Dowden

In a dispute over policy and money the board of Broadside, the all women television production company, have told the production team that their contracts will not be renewed.

The final programme in a series of 16 made for Channel 4 a not shown on Wednesday night because the dispute prevented its completion.

Miss Eleanor Stephens, the editor, said that the board had been interfering with production for three or four months and had finally withdrawn her right to sign cheques so that the salary cheques "bounced", this month. The company has received about £500,000 from Channel 4.

Members of the board would not comment but it is understood that they wish to use some of the £50,000 profit made by Broadside this year to make a drama series, while the staff want it to continue making current affairs programmes.

Negotiations on behalf of the eight staff who stand to lose their jobs are now being conducted by the film and technician's union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians.

Miss Lyn Lloyd, the shop steward, said yesterday. "The current affairs programmes have become quite successful and we all expected to continue with them for some time. The board told us our contracts would not be renewed. They gave no reason".

The dispute is complicated by some members production team, including Miss Stephens, who signed the original contract with Channel 4, being board members.

Broadside, whose most notable programme recently have been *A Gentleman's Agreement*: on video "nasties" and *Different from other Girls* on the effects of oestrogen on young girls in Puerto Rico, was formed as a cooperative by 12 women

After it won a contract to make 16 programmes for Channel 4 last September, it gave itself a company structure and since then relations between the board and the production staff have deteriorated.

Miss Eleanor Stephens said yesterday: "I am appalled by the series of events

Family is jailed for contempt

The parents and brother of a mudered woman were jailed for 28 days each yesterday for ignoring a court order to attend the trial of her killer.

Mr Justice Russell sentenced them at Manchester Crown Court where he jailed the murderer for life last week.

The judge told them: "All three of you were the subject of absolute witness orders. "It was made plain to each of you you were required to give evidence in a murder trial, a trial which affected a member of your family.

"It might well have been that your absence could have created a miscarrige of justice and I cannot overlook what I regard as a gross contempt of this court."

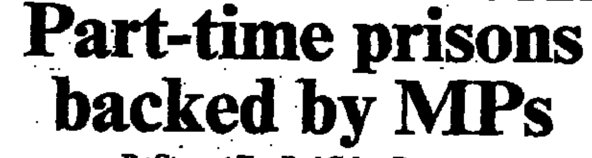
Patrick McDonagh, aged 53, his wife, Kathleen, aged 50, and their son, Martin, Aged 30, were living in a hotel in Liverpool when seen by the police on June 30. They were told they must attend court on July 6 as prosecution witnesses but they did not turn up. Mr Justice Russell ordered their arrests on warrants for contempt.

Mr Andrew Vos, for the parents and brother, said they accepted they were warned to attend court. They were terrified of the consequences as they had never been in prison before.

Last Friday, Mr Justice Russell jailed Osbourne Stewart, aged 39, for life, for what he called a "brutal, and savage murder".

Stewart was found guilty of killing Mrs Mary Bridget Heaney, aged 29, who was beaten to death in an argument at her home in Cronefield Walk, Moss Side, Manchester, last Boxing Day.

She was punched, kicked, and possibly stamped on by Stewart, her boy friend, after he had a quarrel with her parents and brother.



Part-time prisons backed by MPs

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

An experimental system of part-time prison for short-term offenders so that they would go out to work each day but spend their nights in jail was proposed yesterday by a group of MPs specializing in penal questions.

The experiment has been put to the Home Office by the parliamentary all-party penal affairs group after a study of schemes in Belgium and Holland earlier this year. The MPs suggest a system whereby offenders would attend detention centres for a set number of days over six months.

The part-time system could be tried in one or two prisons. It would be applied to short-term prisoners who weere employed when convicted. In Belgium the scheme is used for prisoners serving sentences up to six months.

The group, in a report published yesterday, said it was attracted to the idea because it enabled prisoners to continue supporting their families. They could also make a contribution towards the cost of their imprisonment.

The "day detention scheme would not be reformative but provide "a straightforward, credible and easily understood penalty which would avoid the undesirable side-effects of custodial sentences".

In the case of offenders such as football hooligans it would provide "a measure of prevention through containment".

But the day detention would include constructive work or educational courses.

The group has also examined the idea of weekend prison and found there were attractions in its use because while it was a credible penalty there was no loss of jobs, reduced familyddisruption and less contamination from criminal attitudes which might arise from longer periods in prison.

In studying the concept of using partial sentencing the report noted that in Belgium and Holland economic difficulties arose over the use of cells for only part of the time. Since weekend or partial imprisonment might mean separate centres the system would be too expensive unless it was used for a large number of prisoners.

Part-time Prison (Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, c/o 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0P; 75p).

Financier may buy island for religious sanctuary

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Two mulit-millionaires were discussing the possibility last night of turning the island of Brecqhou in the Channel Islands into a religious sanctuary for people who want to go into retreat.

Mr Leonard Matchan, the owner and an aetheist, said he would be happy if the 100-acre tax haven just 40 yards from Sark was bought by Sir Julian Hodge, the Welsh financier.

Mr Matchan, aged 72, who wants about £3m for a 125 year lease of the island, said yesterday he was selling it because he could no longer cope with the steep stone stairway leading up from the small harbour.

Mr Matchan, the former head of the Cope Allman combine, said: "Although I am an aetheist I would feel happier in my grave if someone like Sir Julian purchased Brecqhou.

"By holding on the lease then even from the grave I will be able to stop any ugly development of the island."

Sir Julian, aged 78, who is a friend of Mr Matchan, would finance the operation from a charitable fund named after his mother which is understood to be worth about £13m.

He was reported yesterday to have said: "Brecqhou is ideally placed to be a religious retreat and we have already been in touch with the agents".

Sir Julian has plans to bulid a Roman Catholic cathedral near Cardiff city centre.

The island would make the perfect retreat, equipped as it is with a manor house with seven bedrooms, a swimming pool, four cottges, farm buildings, a private harbour and a helicpoter landing pad. It also has the additional business advantage of having no income, capital transfer or capital gains taxes.

If Sir Julian, a former railway clerk, were to buy Brecqhou he would sit with 39 other landowners and 12 peasant members of Sark's Court of Pleas, the assembly which presides over the island's population of 500.

Mr Matchan, who said he intended to speak to Sir Julian on the telephone, has had two other serions inquiries for the island already and the agents have received 25 other calls.

Student wins leave to sue doctors

Mr David Routley, aged 24, a student who claims that, strapped and handcuffed to a stretcher, he was unlawfully taken and detained for 18 days, yesterday won the right to sue the doctors who ordered his committal.

Two Court of Appeal judges, in a reserved judgment, granted Mr Routley, formerly of Penstone Park, Lancing, leave to bring an action against Dr Brain Vawdrey, consultant psychiatrist at Graylingwell psychiatric hospital, near Chichester, west Sussex, and Dr John Lewis, a general practitioner, claiming damages alleging negligence and false imprisonment.

But Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Slade refused Mr Routley, now living with friends in Lancing, leave to sue Mr Alan Plaster, a mental welfare officer, and his employers, West Sussex County Council.

Mr Routley alleges the doctors signed a 12-month committal order without giving him an examination.

The court allowed his appeal against the refusal of a High Court judge to grant him leave under the Mental Health Act to institute proceedings.

Lord Justice Dunn said that before the order was signed Mr Routley's father had told the doctors that his son was behaving strangely and aggressively and had made threats to kill him and his younger brother.

To bring an action Mr Routley had to show either bad faith or lack of reasonable care on the part of the doctors. Bad faith was not alleged

The judge said Dr Vawdrey had said that he ordered Mr Routley's compulsory admission because his home situation was "potentially dangerous" and it would have been "irresponsible" not to act.

Police resume inquiries in Genette Tate case

The police are to resume their investigation into the disappearance of Genette Tate, aged 13, who disappeared five years ago while delivering newspapers, close to her home in the village of Aylesbeare, near Exeter, Devon.

Extensive files on the case are being reexamined as a result of a visit to Australia by two Devon policemen. They spent a week in Brisbane interviewing Mr and Mrs Michael Bastin, a former Exter couple. They have alleged that a man, later convicted of a sex murder, was in Aylesbeare on the day the girl vanished.



Genette Tate: Vanished on paper round.

Mr Rupert Ormerod, Assistant Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, said yesterday: "There are now numerous inquiries to be pursued in this country to check out the validity of the information obtained in Australia. It would be quite improper for us to disclose the nature of these inquiries as to do so could compromise the outcome".

Supt Don Crabb, who was second in command of the squad involved in the search for Genette, and Det Insp Tony Furzland, travelled to Brisbane because Mr and Mrs Bastin had emigrated to Australia

It is possible that a man who was convicted of raping and murdering a girl student hitchhiker several years after Genette Tate's disappearance, will be interviewed by the police.

He was questioned in connexion with the Tate case after his arrest and has since been interviewed in prison about the allegation that he was in Aylesbeare at the time.

Foster plea for problem teenagers

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

A group of London social workers yesterday launched a new foster parent campaign which acknowledges that the teenagers they are trying to get out of care are often difficult to handle.

The campaign covers all 32 London boroughs and is aimed at finding suitable parents for more than half the 9,000 teenagers in their care. The campaign literatue tackles popular views about teenagers, from the idea that they are all crazy to the notion that they sniff glue and are violent.

Such a teenager is being fostered by Mrs Jennine Bryans, aged 3, who has six children of her own and is preparing to adopt a boy, aged four. Mrs Bryans took Martin, now aged 17, for a two-week holiday on a short-term fostering placement last year he is still with her family.

Martin has lived in children's homes or institutiions all his life. He has been in trouble with the police and is on probation and unemployed.

Asked how the family could handle a young man such as Martin she said: "We just love him. The strength of my family has pulled me through."

Mr Jeremy Burns, chairman of the campaign, called London's Fostering Information Service, said there were many young people like Martin who need understanding foster homes and many foster parents like Mrs Bryans able to take on the job. The problems was finding them, which was why social workers, who were employed as fostering officers by London boroughs, had decided to pool resources and ideas into the campaign.

Potential parents will be sent a glossy brochures listing details of 254 teenagers who are in care and need foster parents. The 254 include 26 handicapped children and 90 from ethnic minorities, categories that social workers now realize can be successfully fostered.

The campaign organizers acknowledge that fostering of teenagers is more hazardous than younger children, who can adjust more easily. The failure rate is still low and in Lambeth is 11 per cent.

'My daughter in death cell does not deserve to hang'

By Richard Evans

The father of a London woman sentenced to hang in South Africa for murdering her British-born husband spoke for the first time yesterday about the fate awaiting his daughter, and said: "If she dies, I will die."

Mrs Maureen Smith, born in east London 39 years ago and privately educated at a Sussex convent, was sentenced to death in Johannesburg last November after being convicted of killing Roger Smith, her third husband. Two black Africans she allegedly hired to carry out the murder were also sentenced to the gallows.

Today, 72 hours short of the eighth anniversary of her fateful third marriage, is the 235th day Mrs Smith will have spent in "death row at a maximum security prison in Pretoria, awaiting her appeal against conviction and sentence scheduled for next month.

She emigrated with her husband to Durban soon after their marriage at Brentwood, Essex, in 1975. But the relationship soured and they were in the process of getting divorced when they moved to a rented home on the outskirts of Johannesburg, early in 1982. He died from 14 stab wounds in the back garden on July 20 last year.

Yesterday her father, Mr Harry Mullucks, an East Ham businessman, described how he was convinced his only daughter was not guilty. He said that she had been physically ill-treated by her husband in the three years before his death and that Smith had tried to blackmail him during the divorce proceedings by exposing his breach of currency regulations when he sent tens of thousands of pounds to his daughter from Britain.

He passed on to *The Times* three of the many letters Mrs Smith has written from her cell to her father which give details of her time in "death row" and express her hopes for the future.

Mr Mullucks, aged 71, said: "I do not believe she has been rightly convicted of murder. My grandaughter has convinced me emphatically that her mother never knew what was going to happen that night.

"Maureen had been driven to the snakepit by Roger's appalling behaviour. If another week had passed she would have undoubtedly killed herself."

During her trial it was alleged that Mr Mullucks had suggested sending "heavies" from England to kill Smith and that an aunt flew from Britain to assist.

A request by Mr Mullucks for immunity from possible prosecution to give evidence at his daughter's appeal hearing was rejected. Instead he has made detailed statements to his daughter's defence lawyers.

"I write to her every week and she writes back from her cell just as regularly. Her letters bring tears to my eyes. She is going grey and her health is deteriorating.

"She was not guilty and knows she is not guilty. When she came out of court after being sentenced, the warders said they wanted to put a black cover over her head. She said: 'I don't want a cover over my head. I am not guilty.' "

The year-long ordeal is taking its toll on Mr Mullucks. He is in poor health and last week had a minor stroke.

He said that the Commons decision not to restore capital punishment in Britain was what he expected of civilized people "and I just pray that the people who are responsible for giving consideration to my daughter's appeal will show the same understanding."

In her letters to her father

HOOF VAN DIE GEVANGENIS
HEAD OF THE PRISON

As Mrs Maureen Smith (left) sits alone in her cell in Pretoria's maximum security prison, she pours out her heart in letters to her father. Each is stamped (above) by the prison censor. She receives restricted visits from her mother and her teenage daughter Karen. One letter sums up her loneliness and desperation:

'Hello, it's me again. I was sitting here, waiting for another day to pass, thinking of home, you, Mummy, Karen's future, oh just all sorts, and I felt I had to write to you. I miss you terribly you know and am so scared time will be against us....I know we shall have a good result, it is time I think about. How long before I am home with my loved ones? I am doing as you ask, being patient, steadfast and keeping faith.

I think I have probably been through so much. It is only natural to have times of feeling lost, and like now I feel as if I am talking to you. I feel this way tonight because I feel lonely, homesick and riddled with heartache. It is not that I feel sorry for myself. I simply want to be with you and mummy in 174, sitting drinking proper coffee out of a cup and saucer like a normal person again. As each day passes, so it is one day nearer...'

Mrs Smith repeatedly refers to the bad conditions in the prison.

In one of her letters she names another person who she believes is going to be prosecuted in connexion with the case, and adds; "I am certainly not prepared to take 'death row' any longer than is necessary for his wrongdoings."

Mr Mullucks said that Smith's own father had described his son as a Jekyll and Hyde character, and he agreed with that. He said that Smith would do anything for money.

Over the years Mr Mullucks transferred tens of thousands of pounds to South Africa. He handed British money to a friend in London, as arranged by Smith, who later collected the equivalent in rands from the friend's father in South Africa. "I did it for my daughter's happiness, but all that money has gone."

Solicitors accused by witness

Mr Gary Young, aged 21, a witness at an inquest into the death of a man who died at Rotherhithe police station in south east London, admitted at Southwark Coroner's County yesterday that his statement incriminating police officers was untrue.

Mr Young, of Canon Beck Road, Rotherhithe, claimed it was changed as it was written down by solicitors acting for the dead man's family.

Mr Paul Boateng, Greater London Concil's police committe chairman, is connected with the firm. The hearing was adjourned on Tuesday after Mr Young said he had not signed the statement because it was never read back to him and that some of it was "a bit exaggerated."

Mr Nicholas Ofusu, aged 31, chocked to death on his vomit in the charge room at the police station in May. Three officers who arrested him at his home in Proctor House, Avondale square, Bermondsey, after a disturbance denied using "excess force" or doing anything that might cause him to vomit .

The inquest hearing continues today.

Seaman claims confession on fire was false

A seaman accused of starting a £1m fire on a Royal Fleet auxillary vessel, in which a crewman died, claimed yesterday that he had confessed falsely four years later because his conscience haunted him.

Derek Devine, aged 25, told a jury at the Central Criminal Court that he had been drinking heavily while on night watch on the Hebe in Gibraltar dockyard in November, 1978. He said he discovered a fire in a linen locker, but panicked and failed to raise the alarm immediately.

"I didn't do my job properly and afterwards I felt ashamed and disgusted with myself. If I hadn't been drinking that night I would have reacted differently", he added.

Mr Devine, of Kenwyn Caravan Park, Truro, Cornwall, said that he felt guilty because a life had been lost. He told detectives last October that he was responsible for the fire "because I wanted to be punished".

The court was told that he was interviewed by the police while held in Exeter prison on a theft charge.

Mr Devine, who is said to have used a single match to set fire to a towel, pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of Mr Leslie Mason, aged 52, from Grimsby, who suffocated. He also denied arson. The trial continues today.

Sir Richard Butler outside the embassy yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Potato growers protest

Potato growers protested outside the Greek Embassy in west London yesterday over the dumping of illegally-subsidized shipments on the British market (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said that the Greeks had flooded the market with an inferior product. They had promised to send no more than 20,000 tonnes but 40,000 tonnes had been landed already and a further 10,000 were expected.

Mr John Davies, chairman of the Potato Marketing Board's early potatoes committee, said the reason for the demonstraton was that Government had not done its duty to see that EEC rules were being obeyed.

The European Commission in Brussels had agreed that the Greeks were cheating but Britain, unlike West Germany and The Netherlands which had refused to let the Greek boats land their cargoes, had taken no action.

Couples 'lying their way through quickie divorces'

People are lying their way to "quickie" divorces with the help of the legal profession, it was claimed yesterday.

The practice of husbands or wives conveniently ending a marriage by bringing trumped-up allegations against their partner is on the increase, according to officials of anewly formed society.

In most cases the fabricated stories are not contested because the innocent parties are deterred when told by solicitors that their case could cost around £2,000 to contest.

The result is that an increasing number of innocent husbands and wives are finding that their lives and marriages are in ruins and their homes lost because they cannot raise the cash to contest the case.

Officials of the Society For Help In Divorce say that they have cases where people have been driven to attempt suicide. They want Britain's liberal divorce laws tightened and solicitors forced to take a more responsible role.

Mr Bernard Partington, aged 47, the chairman, a property repairer of Ings Road, Wombwell, South Yorkshire said: "quickie divorces by lies is a growing practice and it is very disturbing".

"Solicitors are picking up about £1,000 a time for a divorce and they and the courts should be made to check much more thoroughly before accepting allegations as grounds for divorce," he added.

In several cases divorces had been granted after wives had wrongly claimed they had been beaten by their husbands and the husbands had decided they could not afford to fight the allegations, he claimed.

The Law Society said that courts took a serious view of perjury and that recently a wife who lied to get a divorce was jailed.

Council man in siege dies

Mr Jack Cloake, chairman of a Cornish council's planning committee who, together with other officials, was held hostage by a gunman 10 days ago, died yesterday. He was 55.

Mr Cloake is believed to have had a heart attack at his home at Cargreen, Cornwall.

New surgery on farmworker

Surgeons at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire, have carried out a 16-hour operation on Mr Roy Tapping, the farmworker whose arm was severed by a baling machine and then sewn back.

Two of the damaged nerves in Mr Tapping's left arm were replaced with nerves grafted from his leg by surgeons

PARLIAMENT July 14 1983

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Nothing is so irresistible, it has been said, as an idea whose time has come. Yet nothing can so easily be resisted as an idea whose time is past.

After last month's election it seemed that at last the conditions existed for the restoration of capital punishment. The public were and still are in favour; so is the Conservative Party in the country; Conservative selection committees had begun to attach considerable importance to a candidate's position on the death penalty; the Conservatives won a large overall majority with many new MPs who were believed to be committed to restoration; and, to cap it all, Mrs Thatcher was still unequivocal in her public support. Surely, it was said, she would get her way this time.

Yet even before the decisive votes on Wednesday evening, an aura of defeat had become attached to the idea. A good many of those who favoured capital punishment in principle had become daunted by the difficulties of bringing it back in practice. How was the legislation going to be steered through Parliament? Might it not create havoc with the rest of the Government's programme? Might it not just be a bit too late?

The doubters were confirmed in their uncertainty by the array of expertise and experience that lined up against them. That the Church would be against the death penalty was hardly a surprise. But judges, barristers, prison governors, a former commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, the present Chief Constable of Northern Ireland and the Commanding Officer in Northern Ireland, none of these could be classed as professional tender-hearts. The Lord Chancellor is reported to have been alarmed that the reintroduction of capital punishment would have damaged the fabric of the legal system. Even the hangman wanted no more of the rope.

Home Secretary's stand was critical

When there is such a build-up of authoritative opinion an attitude develops, even among many of those who support a change, that somehow the thing is not on. That has happened before, most notably over Europe. The principal reason there was such a large majority at the 1975 referendum for staying in the EEC was not that the British people had come to love the Community. It was rather that so many of those in positions of responsibility in so many different walks of life had said that it was not safe to come out.

That attitude on Europe has persisted to this day. In the run-up to last month's election, when Labour still expected that their policy of withdrawal from the Community would be popular with the voters, many Labour anti-marketeers confessed privately that they did not believe that Britain would ever come out.

Whether this feeling would lead to the defeat of capital punishment in a referendum must be very doubtful. The opinion polls offer no encouragement to such a belief. But I believe that this instinct was an important factor in the House of Commons on Wednesday. It was confirmed by the course of the debate itself.

The balance of argument was critically affected by the decision of the Home Secretary to take his stand on the most vulnerable section of the restoration case by proclaiming that the death penalty should be reintroduced for acts of terrorism only. When a clever man expounds a proposition in which one suspects he only half believes, he is liable to appear only half as clever as he really is.

Mr Brittan was left in the unenviable position of not seeming to know how to implement the proposal he was commending to the House. There was that devastating parliamentary moment when Mr Hattersley invited him to explain; Conservative heads turned expectantly in his direction, and Mr Brittan remained in his seat. Conservative waverers might well have trembled at the thought of the Home Secretary piloting legislation on this topic through the Commons. Better not to give him the chance.

The debate was more than an interesting parliamentary occasion. The House performed its historic function by exposing the flaws in a half-considered policy, and in doing so it strengthened the case that Parliament should exercise a rather greater influence over decisions.

Action to stop future police chief memoirs

HOME OFFICE

The action of Mr Ronald Gregory, former Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, in publishing his memoirs on the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper was deplorable, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said during questions in the Commons. Action would have to be taken to prevent a repetition of that, but it was not possible to introduce retrospective legislation, he added.

In answer to Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet South, C), Mr Brittan said: The Association of Chief Police Officers share my concern about the publication of Mr Gregory's memoirs. They told me they were already considering the complex issues which it raised. This study, which I welcome, will continue and the Association will keep in touch with my officials.

Mr Aitken: Does he not view with distaste what might be called cheque book chief constableism on the part of Mr Gregory? Does he recognize that it is exceedingly difficult to deal with this kind of situation by new legislation?

Might I propose a remedy for the future? Would he encourage police authorities to have much more strict contractual arrangements on the appointment of their senior police officers?

Mr Brittan: I agree that what has occurred is deplorable and I took the earliest possible opportunity to make that clear.

He is right in pointing out the difficulties of proceeding by means of legislation. There is certain information that a senior chief constable could usefully give on general matters but where it becomes objectionable is when what is disclosed is matter prejudicial to police officers or, as in this case, when it is damaging or distressing to individuals. The way of dealing with that is what must be considered.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab): Mr Gregory prejudged the matter even though his judgment turned out to be correct. Can we have an enquiry into this whole affair so nothing like this can occur again and so that somebody cannot make a lot of money out of the terrible misery of those poor people who suffered due to the inadequacy of the search for *the Ripper under Mr Gregory's poor leadership?*

Mr Brittan: I am not sure what kind of inquiry he has in mind. Consideration of the matter by the Association of Chief Police Officers is going on and they are consulting with my department. I hope that will lead to a practical solution to the problem.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (Perth and Kinross, C): Is the Home Secretary aware that as long ago as 1979 the then Chief Constable for West Yorkshire was preparing this story with the help of officers employed by the police authority and that in January 1980 he issued a directive to all officers banning publication of anything that was his copyright as chief constable.

He then took early retirement with a golden handshake of £50,000 and on January 8 a journalist came from the *Mail on Sunday* and worked with him and the first article appeared three weeks after his retirement. Will he investigate that scandal? (Labour cheers.)

Mr Brittan: There is no way that action can be taken retrospectively to deal with this matter. What has to be done is to make sure this kind of thing does not happen in future.



Fairbairn: investigate this scandal

Mr Peter Snape, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (West Bromwich East, Lab): There is something uniquely distasteful about Mr Gregory cashing in on his own incompetence. Does not this incident illustrate that chief constables are not only non-accountable to elected representatives, but from what the Home Secretary has said, they are not accountable to him either? Is he prepared to do something about it?

Mr Brittan: It would be wrong to draw general conclusions about chief constables on the basis of this episode. The fact that action is necessary is something that has been recognized by the Association of Chief Officers. They have rightly denounced the activity which has been universally condemned and they are looking into ways of dealing with it.

Brittan rules out referendum

DEATH PENALTY

Capital punishment was unlikely to be debated again for quite a while and a referendum on the subject would be unnecessary or inappropriate, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, said during question time in the Commons.

Mr Ioan Evans (Cynon Valley, Lab) asked him: In view of the decisive votes last night, will he now say that the question of the restoration of capital punishment is finished as a discussion for a very long time to come?

Will he reject any moves being made to have a referendum on the issue? Does he realize that to deal with the problem of crime and violence we have got to tackle the problem of carrying arms?

Mr Brittan: It is not for me either to stop or promote debate, but I would have thought that the voting last night was sufficiently decisive for it to be unlikely for the matter to come before this House for quite a while.

Regarding a referendum, I do not believe that matters which are not of a constitutional kind are suitable for a referendum and in particular, regarding capital punishment, I would have thought that the one thing yesterday's vote showed was that there is not a single question but many questions that have to be asked, even by those who favour restorataion: for whom? in what circumstances? and so on.

Therefore, the idea that there can be a single question that can be answered in a simple way and provide an answer is not one that I find attractive.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C): If the subject should arise *again in this nation*, would it not be vital, in view of last night's votes, that a referendum in the nation be held because is it not necessary for Parliament to know, beyond peradventure, what the nation's view is on this subject

Mr Brittan: I found there was one common thread joining both sides of the argument yesterday and that was a recognition on the part of most people of the probable state of public opinion, as far as it can be ascertained. Therefore, if the object of the exercise is an enquiry, I do not think it is necessary, and if the object is a decision then, for the reasons I have given, I do not think it is appropriate.

Holidaymakers may get postal votes

VOTING REFORM

The issue of postal votes for holidaymakers would not be left to drift, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary stated in indicating he was personally concerned and believed action was necessary. He said he expected to complete shortly his consideration of the report of the Home Affairs Committee on the Representation of the People Acts.

Mr Neil Hamilton (Tatton, C) said there was a widely felt sense of injustice that in the recent general election people were deprived of the right to vote because they were on holiday.

There is a difference (he said) between an election, the date of which is known in advance, such as European and local authority elections, and elections, such as the general election, the date of which is not known in advance.

Mr Brittan: I share his concern. He has helpfully pointed out the political implications of doing something about it for different kinds of election. Obviously if any change was made in the timetable for a general election that raises quite wide issues. It is not a problem which is in any way insuperable, but there is a difference in the case of fixed elections.

Mr John Hunt (Ravensbourne, C): Action on the committee's recommendation in respect of votes for holidaymakers is urgent. There is strong feeling on the matter. We cannot allow the matter to drift for very much longer.

Mr Brittan: It will not drift, but it is not for me to announce the legislative intentions of the Government and still less their timing. I am personally concerned and believe that action is necessary.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): Would Mr Brittan indicate what has been considered the essential difference between being on business in Birmingham, which entitles me to vote, and being on holiday in Ventnor, which does not?

Mr Brittan: The only basis for the distinction has been that it is thought to be possible to prove one and not the other. It is on that basis that the present law is founded. I do not believe it is a satisfactory distinction or a satisfactory basis for such discrimination.

Questioned about the increasing number of inaccuracies in the electoral register, Mr Brittan said something could be done in advance of legislation. A lot could be done by administrative means and the Government was holding discussions with registration officers to discuss aspects of this. They would be reviewing the design of some of the electoral forms.

A lot of the matters (he said) are technical and involve minor questions of administration, but collectively and cumulatively they will lead to the improvement in the register which we all seek.

EEC divided on fish

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in a statement in the Commons about the EEC Council of Fisheries Ministers meeting in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday, said the EEC Commission had undertaken to have at least some of its inspectors in post by the end of September and to have log-books in operation before November 1. These would be significant steps towards more effective control to which he attached considerable importance.

The council could not reach agreement on the package of proposals for total allowable catches, quotas, associated conservation provisions and structural implementing measures which were under consideration.

Nor was it possible, because one member state invoked its vital national interest, to reach agreement on interim measures which would have permitted fishermen from member states and from Norway to continue fishing for North Sea herring.

It was agreed that a Commission group of experts should be asked to conduct an urgent study of the allocation of herring quotas. The group would complete its work in time to report to the next meeting of the Council on July 25 and 26. Meanwhile fishing for herring in the North Sea by member states who had exhausted their interim quotas and by Norway would cease.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private member's motion on the future of the younger generation.

No cure yet for AIDS sufferers

HOUSE OF LORDS

Fourteen confirmed cases of AIDS disease had been reported to the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre at Colindale and a further two cases were under investigation, Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, told the House of Lords.

On the basis of information available there were some 60 cases within other member states of the Council of Europe.

The Medical Research Council had established a working party to consider and coordinate research intothe disease. The Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre was operating a national surveilance system which included making available a summary of information for doctors about the incidence, indentification and methods of control of the disease.

Although there was no conclusive evidence that AIDS was transmitted by blood or blood products, the Health and Social Security Department was considering the publication of a leaflet indicating the circumstances in which blood donations should be avoided.

Asked if a cure was on the way, the minister replied: At the moment it has not proved possible to identify exactly what is causing the disease. Until that happens I cannot say that we have produced a cure.

He added that promiscuous male homosexual activities and intravenous drug use were risk factors but there was no evidence that the disease could be transmitted through non-physical contact.

Law on lottery tickets to be changed

The Lotteries (Amendment) Bill, sponsored by Lord Irving of Dartford (Lab), was read a second time in the Lords.

Its purpose is to remove a restriction in the Lotteries and Amusements Act 1976 to enable printers in Great Britain to print and supply lottery tickets and associated lottery material for use in promoting lotteries outside Great Britain.

Poverty line has never been defined by any government

PM'S QUESTIONS

No definition of the poverty line had ever existed, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said to loud Labour protests in the Commons after Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, had warned that if unemployment continued under her Government, there could be eight or nine million people on the poverty line.

Mr Jeff Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) had asked: Can the Prime Minister, as leader of the nation and as a housewife, tell us what her practical advice is to the unemployed and their families about eating healthily within their means in view of the Nutrition Advisory Council assessment that the average British diet puts people at risk?

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think these people need advice from me and I think it would be presumptuous to give it.

Mr Foot: When she says she is not prepared to give advice to some of the poorest people in the land, is that not what she was seeking to do last week? Has the Cabinet had the chance to consider the growing anxiety about the way in which some of the poorest people may be treated under her Government?

Will she give an absolute guarantee that supplementary benefit is to be sustained? That is an absolute minimum of need that must be met if proper standards are to be sustained. Will she give a guarantee that she will protect the standard of supplementary benefits throughout the coming years?

Mrs Thatcher: No, I cannot go further than the pledge made previously in the manifesto that pensions and other long-term linked benefits would be protected. Supplementary pension is such a linked benefit and therefore is protected.

Mr Foot: It is not only the protection of the standards of people on supplementary pensions; there are many other people who depend for a minimum standard of living on the protection of supplementary benefits.

If unemployment continues to increase, as it has done under her Government and the value of benefit is cut, as she is now suggesting, we shall soon have maybe eight or nine million people living on the poverty line. Is she content that such a thing should happen in this country?

Mrs Thatcher: There is no definition of the poverty line. (Labour interruptions.) There never has been under any government, either this one or other governments or Labour governments.

We gave a pledge in our manifesto that pensions and other linked long-term benefits would be price protected. I cannot extend that pledge.

Mr Foot: Will she in the light of the anxiety which can only deepen as a result of her answers, get the Cabinet to look afresh to see whether the minimum standards of living of some of the poorest people in this country cannot be guaranteed over these coming years?

Mrs Thatcher: I cannot go further. Retirement pensions and other linked long-term benefits are price protected. They include widows' pension; industrial death benefit; war disablement pension; industrial disablement pension; war widows' pension; attendance allowance; invalidity care allowance; non-contributory invalidity pension.

Dr Oonagh MacDonald (Thurrock, Lab) asked where the morality was in squandering £280m this year in tax cuts for the rich instead of raising child benefit by another 50p a week and raising benefits for the unemployed.

Mrs Thatcher: Child benefit will be at a record level when it is increased in November. That is better than anything done by the Government she supported.

The tax reliefs are the subject of the Finance Bill going through the House. The one million people who will be better off because of the Bill include one sixth of all stevedores and dockers, one sixth of all transport workers, 5,000 miners – (Conservative cheers) – one quarter of all journalists – *(Laughter)* – many working couples, half of all medical practitioners, heads of many secondary schools and half of all university academics. (A shout of "And how many Prime Ministers?")

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C): I agree that there is no acceptable definition of poverty, but the fact and presence of poverty is not in doubt. As those who receive short-term benefits are at least as poor as those who get long-term benefits, will this fact be fully considered when the Cabinet next considers public expenditure?

Mrs Thatcher: Many who receive short-term benefits, if the amount is inadequate for their purposes, can apply to receive supplementary benefit. The unemployed, for example, receive a larger proportion of their income in many cases from supplementary benefit than from the National Insurance unemployment. But I cannot go further on promises than those I have given and on which Sir Ian Gilmour fought the last election.

No prospect of negotiations with Argentina

The Prime Minister as cheered by Conservative MPs when she said she had no intention of negotiating with Argentina on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. She saw no prospect of entering into negotiations with Argentina at present.

Mr George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, Lab) had asked Mrs Thatcher if she had read the proceedings of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs which contained a draft report by the committee chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw.

The report (he continued) said that Fortress Falklands is untenable in the long-term, so will she indicate under what circumstances and conditions she and her Government are willing to enter into discussions with a future democratic government of Argentina about the future of the Falklands?

Foulkes: Hold talks over Falklands

Mrs Thatcher also told him she believed this was an uncompleted draft report to which the Government was not required to give a formal reply.

But we have noted (she added) that the draft conclusions end with the firm statement that the committee "cannot yet recommend the resumption of negotiations with Argentina on the sovereignty issue or any matters relating thereto."

Britain's world trade in armaments

Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant, C) said during Prime Minister's questions that successive governments had refused to give information on the British world trade in armaments.

However, he added, the annual report of the State Department of Congress contained a detailed analysis of Britain's armaments trade. This stated that of the $3,700m worth of armaments supplied to the so-called front line states, $1,000m worth had been supplied by the United Kingdom.

As most of these states are bankrupt (he said), we can only assume that the bill has been met by the British taxpayer.

Mrs Thatcher: If he wishes to ask about a particular consignment we will tell him. But every single order is looked at individually and on merit.

Armaments have been supplied to the front line states. Each individual decision was taken when the order came in. The judgment has been made by every government whether it was wise in the circumstances to supply arms.

Tax relief for banks on bad debts

The Prime Minister was involved in an exchange with Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) over tax relief for banks on bad debts. He said now that Brazil had suggested a moratorium on debts and the Prime Minister was making offstage noises about not baling them out, would Mrs Thatcher guarantee to bring in an amendment to force the Inland Revenue to stop allowing tax relief to all those banks getting it on bad and doubtful loans?

Thus actions would (he said) speak louder than words. We on our side will guarantee to help get that Bill through (Laughter) and provide her with a bigger majority than we got on the hanging Bill last night.

Mrs Thatcher: Brazil is negotiating today (Thursday) for another tranche from IMF and it is hoped the negotiations will be completed tomorrow (Friday).

The President of Brazil made a statement today and it looks as if they have taken action which may or not mean that the IMF's next slice of aid will be released.

If the Government were to refuse tax relief on all bad debts to the banks, the effect on British banks and those who deposit with them would be calamitous.

Briton held in Malta

The British Government is pressing for a speedy trial for Mr Anthony Price, a British citizen who has been charged in Malta with conspiracy to subvert the Government of Malta, Mr Raymond Whitney, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Lab) who had raised the matter, asked for confirmation that there was not a shred of evidence for the allegations or charges made against Mr Price

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Telecommunications Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Start of debate on defence White Paper. Motion on MPs' pay and allowances.

Wednesday: Conclusion of debate on defence White Paper.

Thursday: Motions on rate reduction reports on Kirkcaldy district, Glasgow district, Stirling district, and Lothian region.

Friday: Private member's motion on regional industrial policy.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Companies (Beneficial Interests) Bill, second reading and remaining stages. International Monetary Arrangements Bill and Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill, second readings. Debate on dock labour.

Tuesday: Data Protection Bill, committee, first day.

Wednesday: Debates on press Council report on Sutcliffe case; on enforcement powers of revenue department; on human rights.

Thursday: Data Protection Bill, committee, second day.

Superpower dialogues on arms, human rights and trade

China and US discuss nuclear deal

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Chinese and United States officials have been holding talks here on nuclear non-prolifertion and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, is planning a visit to Peking later this year.

Both moves could lead to an improvement in Sino-American relations, which have been strained over US arms sales to Taiwan. The nuclear talks, which opened on Monday, have focused on possible cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. China is interested in US equipment for its nuclear power programme.

But US compnaies are forbidden to sell nuclear technology to China because, at present, there is no overall agreement between the two countries on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Moreover, Congress prohibits the export of US nuclear material to countries that have not signed the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty and do not accept the inspection and other safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

American officials have warned that the talks there may not lead to an agreement and thus leave a two-year-old impasse unresolved.

Mr Weinberger is planning his first visit as Defence Secretary to China in late September or early October, but firm arrangements are still being worked out, Pentagon officials said.

Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, went to Peking for talks in February and Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary, in May, when he told the Chinese that the US would speed the processing of their applications for advanced non-nuclear technology.

Mr Weinberger had earlier opposed easing the restrictions on grounds that such technology could be used to build advanced weapons.

The Reagan administration agreed in 1981 to consider sales of weapons to Peking on a case-by-case basis, but so far there have been no such sales.

During the visit by Mr Weinberger, the Chinese may show interest in buying US lorries, armoured troop carriers, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and communications equipment, American sources said.

The visit is likely to take place before Mr Wu Zueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, comes here in October for talks

Madrid negotiators seek rapid accord

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The chief United States and Soviet delegates met in private for more than an hour yesterday on the sidelines of the European security review conference.

The Spanish chairman of the meeting said afterwards that both men had told him they had taken a decision to reach rapid agreement on ending the conference, which has been going on in Madrid for nearly three years.

Mr Max Kampelman, the American delegate, arrived yesterday direct from seeing President Reagan in Washington. "We have always said we are looking for deeds and these would have a very decided impact", he said after meeting Mr Anatoly Kovalev, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

But Mr Kampelman declined to confirm that the release of important Soviet dissidents may be a condition set by President Reagan for approving a compromise end to the conference.

Mr Kampelman: Optimistic about outcome

● WASHINGTON: The Soviet Union has assured the United States that it will allow some dissidents to emigrate by the end of the year, Reagan Administration officials said here (Bernard Gwertzman of *The New York Times* reports).

The officials said Moscow had privately indicated the names of some it said would be allowed to leave, but none of them was as prominent as Anatoly Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov or Andrei Sakharov.

Bush keeps nerve gas project alive

From Our Correspondent Washington

Vice-President George Bush cast a rare tie-breaking vote in the Senate to get approval for President Reagan's request to end a *de facto* freeze on production of chemical weapons by manufacturing binary nerve gas shells.

The Vice-President's vote on Wednesday defeated an amendment that would have prohibited their production. It was the first time since 1977 that a vice-president had broken a Senate tie, the only circumstance under which he is allowed to vote in the chamber.

The Democrat-majority House of Representatives rejected President Reagan's nerve gas weapon production request a month ago and the whole matter will now have to be fought out in "conference" between the Senate and House leadership.

The Senate votes came on a Bill that would authorize almost $20 billion (£13 billion) in military spending for the fiscal year beginning on October 1.

Hopes for a softer line at Start

From Our Correspondent Washington

The United States hopes the the recent elaboration of the Soviet proposals in the Geneva strategic arms reduction talks (Start) indicates Moscow's intention to show flexibility and move the complex negotiations forward.

According to press reports here, Soviet negotiators made a new proposal on long-range nuclear weapons last week that would limit each side to about 1,200 land and submarine-based multiple-warhead missiles and strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles. Single warhead missiles were not included in this limit.

However, the new proposal would let Moscow keep nearly all the big missiles that most threaten the United States and therefore does not deal with the weapons about which the Reagan Administration is most concerned.

● Herr Egon Bahr, the Social Democratic defence and disarmament spokesman, has flown to Moscow a week after Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to tell the Soviet leadership his party's position on the deployment of Nato missiles and urge them to make the Geneva arms talks a success (Michael Binyon writes).

In three days of talks Herr Bahr, who publicly opposes deployment this autumn, will also explain his party's support for the Soviet contention that British and French missiles must be included in the arms talks. He said the number of warheads was growing each week.

Soviet industry exceeds target

Moscow (Reuter) – Soviet industrial production grew by 4.1 per cent during the first six months of this year, according to a report issued by the Government. This compared with a 2.7 per cent increase in the first half of 1982, one of the worst years for the Soviet economy since the Second World War.

The 4.1 per cent increase was almost a percentage point ahead of the Government's target for the January to June period and showed that industry is well on course to meet the Kremlin's call for a 3.2 per cent annual growth figure in 1983.

● WASHINGTON: The Soviet Union should be able to reduce its reliance on grain imports from the West this year, according to figures release by the US Agriculture Department (Reuter reports).

In its latest circular the department which monitors Soviet grain production closely through satellite and ground reports, estimated that Soviet imports for 1983-84 would be 30 million tonnes, compared with 33 million last year.

This would be the lowest level since 1978, when Moscow recorded its best harvest result, 237 million tonnes.



Dropping in: US Marines parachuting over Beirut during an exercise with French and Lebanese soldiers. The peace-force troops jumped from a helicopter.

Special police unit to fight Jewish zealots

From Moshe Brilliant Jerusalem

The police in Jerusalem yesterday set up a special task force to enforce law and order in the Mea Shearim quarter of the city, a bastion of Jewish religious zealots who reject the Jewish state as "heretical".

The move came after nightly clashes this week in which both sides were reported to have used tear gas and the zealots threw stones, dropped cinder blocks from rooftops and set refuse ablaze. There were casualties on both sides.

The direct cause of this week's demonstrations was archaeological excavation in the city of David in Jerusalem which the zealots claim includes an area that has been a Jewish cemetery.

Ethiopia aid appeals fall on deaf ears

From Alan McGregor Geneva

The response to international aid appeals on behalf of some four million people suffering from the effects of drought in northern Ethiopia has so far been unsatisfactory, Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the Ethiopian relief commissioner, said yesterday in Geneva.

About 900,000 tons of grain was needed for an 18-month emergency period but only 90,000 tons had as yet been offered after the March appeal by the UN Disaster Relief Office. Fifty four-wheel-drive lorries had been requested, but only spare parts for existing vehicles were forthcoming accompanied by a multinational maintenance team.

Reluctant bride's suicide shocks Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome

The suicide of a Calabrian girl, Maria Maiolo, aged 17, who killed herself to avoid marrying a 37-year-old bricklayer chosen by her mother as her future husband, has caused an outcry in Italy.

The tragedy happened in the little town of Fabrizia in the hills overlooking the Ionian Sea. It is a poor place and the girl's family is modest.

Maria first tried to kill herself by cutting her veins and then successfully by shooting herself low in the stomach.

The town is a short distance from the resorts of the Gulf of Squillace, but it is one of those corners of Old Calabria left relatively untouched by change.

The mother, who still apparently tries to maintain that her daughter wanted to marry the man the family had chosen for her, said her death occurred by accident while she was cleaning her father's shotgun.

The girl, her mother said, had lately become difficult after taking to smoking, and she added that she would not like this habit known to other people in Fabrizia.

On the day after the shooting, the 14 members and friends of the family were described as grouped almost motionless like statues in the dark living room, occasionally making cries of grief as they passed a photograph of the girl from hand to hand.

Il Messaggero said that Maria was engaged two years ago to Signor Antonio La Rosa, who works near the northern city of Modena.

He accepted, as a condition of the marriage planned for next month, that he would not take Maria to Modena after the wedding, but leave her at her mother's home and send her living expenses every month.

It seems that Signor La Rosa knew nothing of her objection to him and had already accepted a postponement of the marriage. The conflict is seen to have been between the girl and her mother, between two generations of Calabrian women.

The Rome newspaper *La Republica* called it the Italian equivalent of the 450 brides burnt alive because their dowries were rejected as inadequate.

Gandhi dowry plea, page 7



Mr Askoy: Murdered in busy street

Turkish envoy shot dead

Brussels – A Turkish diplomat was shot dead yesterday as he got into his car at the height of the morning rush hour in a busy Brussels street (Ian Murray writes).

Mr Dursun Aksoy, aged 39, was killed by two pistol shots fired through the windscreen. The assassin ran off and Armeanian resistance groups later claimed responsibility.

● ANKARA: Turkey has requested the Belgian authorities to adopt all necessary measures to ensure the capture and punishment of the assassin (Rasit Gurdilek writes).

Floods worsen

Buenos Aires (Reuter) – Severe flooding in north east Argentina worsened as the River Uruguay continued rising and a fresh surge of floodwater came downstream from Brazil on the River Parana. Damage is estimated to be more than £650m and 126,000 people have been evacuated from their homes.

Rope trick

New York (Reuter) – Tehching Hsieh is to spend the next year tied by an 8ft rope to Linda Montano – in the name of art. He has already lived in a cage, punched a time-clock every four hours and camped on a Manhattan pavement, each for a year.

Nuclear halt

Washington (AP) – The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday ordered five nuclear reactors to be temporarily shut down within 30 days so officials can inspect cooling pipes for cracks.

Apartheid death

Pietermaritzburg (Reuter) – A Black South African child fell from a lorry and died after being refused admission to a hospital reserved for Indians.

Muzorewa hits at Mugabe over attacks on churchgoers

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The church in Zimbabwe was under persecution while basic freedoms of speech, assembly and worship were being suppressed, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a former Prime Minister and resident bishop of the United Methodist Church, said in Harare yesterday.

At a rare press conference, Bishop Muzorewa accused the ruling Zanu (PF) party of being "anti-church, anti-God, anti-peace" and of having planned a riot last Sunday when a stone-throwing crowd disrupted the dedication of a new Methodist church near Harare.

The bishop, who had conducted the dedication service, said that trouble had started after a man riding a government-registered motorcycle circled the church several times "which appeared to be a signal to others to surround the fence and begin stoning people and cars."

The incident lasted for some hours and ended when the police dispersed the stone-throwers with tear gas. One of the parishioners, who is understood to have fired a number of shots after the stone-throwing started, was arrested.

Bishop Muzorewa, who headed the short-lived Zimbabwe Rhodesia administration before independence, said: "The involvement of a person with a government vehicle leaves no one with any doubt that this was a government and Zanu (PF) party joint-planned evil action."

He added that the service had nothing to do with the United African National Council, the political party of which he is leader. "One of the saddest things is that there ere many parents in that service whose children and property were destroyed while trying to liberate this country. The freedoms for which they fought and died are being suppressed

The House of Assembly on Wednesday approved by 58 votes to eight a further extension of the state of emergency.

Mr Joshiah Chinamano, acting president of the opposition Patriotic Front party, said that the emergency powers were being misused and cited the detention of three MPs from his party.

● JOHANNESBURG: Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday that his latest application for a passport had apparently been rejected and that he would have to cancel a speaking tour of the US, Britain, Canada and New Zealand (AP reports).

Transkei changes homelands stance

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

In a striking change of course, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, one of South Africa's four "independent" tribal homelands, has pledged to work for the reintegration of his territory into "a greater South Africa" based on non-racialism, democracy and the equal distribution of land and wealth.

President Matanzima accepted this commitment in a document which he and five other homeland leaders signed after a little-publicized meeting near Johannesburg earlier this week.

The others present at the meeting were Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu (Zulu) Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa (North Sotho), Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu (Shangaan/Tsonga), Mr Kenneth Mopeli of Qwaqwa (South Sotho), amd Mr Enos Mabuza of Kangwane (Swazi).

The proposals, which are before the all-white House of Assembly, provide for a new tricameral Parliament for whites, mixed-blood Coloureds and Indians, subject to the veto of a powerful executive President nominated by the majority party in the white chamber. Black Africans would be excluded.

In their statement the six black leaders commit themselves "to reject the destiny prescribed for us by the white minority and to dismantle established institutions



Eyes right: President Mitterrand reviewing troops yesterday during the hour-long Bastille Day parade on the Champs Elysées. Next to the President is General Alban Barthez, military governor of Paris.

Lesotho holds two British 'spies'

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Two British passport-holders have been arrested in Lesotho after allegedly spying for an unnamed foreign power.

The two men, who have been identified as Mr Desmond McGonigle and Mr Patrick Martin, were arrested by Lesotho's security police on June 30. The spying allegations arise out of documents said to have been found in their possession.

The police announcement said the two men had been watching the movements and homes of African National Congress refugees in Lesotho. They had also allegedly been monitoring security in Lesotho.

The two men were supposed to have been handed over to the British High Commission in Maseru, the Lesotho capital, yesterday morning. But at noon Mr Clive Clements, the British High Commissioner, said the men had not been produced. He said the men had come to Lesotho from South Africa in the past few weeks and had registered their presence with the High Commission, but nothing further was known about them.

Meanwhile, two Britons are reported to be among six people being held at Nampula in northern Mozambique after their Durban-registered light aircraft landed there to refuel 18 days ago on a flight from the Comores Islands. They had apparently not sought advance clearance to land.

Chile court releases party chiefs

Santiago (Reuter) – Señor Gabriel Valdés, the former Chilean Foreign Minister, and two other opposition leaders have been released from jail after being held in connexion with Tuesday's day of protest against the military Government.

A court dropped all proceedings against Señor Valdés, the president of the banned Christian Democratic Party, Señor José de Gregorio, its secretary general, and Señor Jorge Lavandero, a former senator. More than 400 people arrested on Tuesday were still held yesterday.

Massera order

Buenos Aires – An appeal for the release of Admiral Emilio Massera, the former Argentine Navy commander imprisoned on charges relating to the disappearance and presumed murder of a businessman in 1977, has been turned down by a local court.

Sex ruling

Paris. – Shi Pei Pu, the Chinese opera singer charged with helping a French diplomat, M Barnard Boursicot, to spy for the Chinese, is a man, French doctors have decided. The singer claimed to be a woman and to have borne a child by M Boursicot.

Khomeini will

Tehran (AFP, Reuter) – A sealed copy of Ayatollah Khomeini's will was handed yesterday to an assembly of Iranian religious experts charged with choosing his successor. He is over 80. The experts burst into tears.

Fleet banned

Athens (AP) – The Greek Government yesterday confirmed reports that it has benned Greek port calls by US Seventh Fleet ships.

Cave copy

Montignac (AP) – The Lascaux Cave in south-west France with its famous 15,000-year-old rock paintings is to be open to the public from Monday – not the real thing, an exact replica. The originals are too precious.

Sweet and sour

Peking (AFP). – A Chinese play in which actresses swayed their bodies, snapped their fingers in time to music and put their arms around a man while singing, was attacked as disgusting yesterday by the English-language *China Daily*.

China wants OAU role in Chad

Peking (AFP) – Mr Wu Xueqain, the Chinese Foreign Minister, yesterday called for negotiations between warring factions in Chad in order to "prevent superpower meddling and sabotage".

Mr Idriss Miskine, the Foreign Minister of Chad, arrived here yesterday for a week-long official visit which observers thought could include a request for Chinese military aid for the Government in Ndjamena of President Hissène Habré.

The Habré regime is fighting forces loyal to Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the former President, who was ousted from the capital in June last year by Mr Habré's troops after a long civil war.

Mr Wu expressed Peking's concern at the situation and its hope that the two sides would find a fair and reasonable solution, the New China news agency said. He advocated negotiations in an Organization of African Unity framework.

Mr Miskine told the Chinese minister that his Government intended to strengthen cooperation between Chad and China

● NDJAMENA: Government troops appeared to have regained control over a string of vital towns north-east of the Chad capital yesterday after getting supplies of badly needed military equipment from France and other Western allies (Reuter reports).

Rifkind voices concern at human rights in Uganda

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's newly-appointed Minister of State for African affairs, who is visiting Kampala on a tour of East Africa, has voiced Britain's concern about violations of human rights in areas near the city where an estimated 100,000 people have fled from their homes after intensive military operations against anti-government guerrillas.

The Canadian and Australian High Commissioners, who are based in Kenya, visited Uganda last week and made similar representations to President Obote and to Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Defence Minister and Vice-President.

After requests from the three Commonwealth countries, the Ugandan authorities allowed diplomats to visit parts of Luwero district, 30 miles north of Kampala, where tens of thousands of homeless people, including large numbers of children, are living in poor conditions in trading and mission centres after fleeing from their once prosperous farms.

Apart from an immediate need for food, water and medical facilities, there is a long-term problem if the farmers do not return quickly to their farms to plant food crops.

At some villages the displaced civilians are under armed guard, but in otherrs they are apparently free to move in and out. They refuse to return to their farms for fear of being accused of supporting the guerrillas, or of being caught in crossfire between government troops and guerrillas.

Britain, the EEC and the United Nations are giving emergency help to the Uganda Government to finance food and relief supplies.

President Obote told the two High Commissioners last week that the Government wanted the displaced farmers to return to their homes, but they feared to do so. He denied local repprts that Ugandan troops had been killing, robbing and raping civilians.

● KAMPALA: Mr Ernest Stern, senior World Bank vice-president, at the end of a four-day visit to Uganda, endorsed the economic policies of the Government and promised that the bank would continue its substantial lending programme to Kampala (AFP reports).

Island holiday village opens for business soon

Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

A Club Méditerranée holiday village, which has been criticized by MPs, should be ready for business by the end of next year, the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) promised yesterday. This comes after a contract had been signed by the club with Johnston International, a British company, which is due to start construction within four weeks.

The original agreement to build the complex on the Caribbean island of Providenciales, which belongs to the Turks and Caicos group, was signed in 1980.

The British Government contributed £5m to build an airport for the holidaymakers.

The airport and accompanying roads are now virtually complete. But Club Méditerrané's failure to have the village ready for this year's holiday traffic as agreed has led to unhappiness all round. In particular, it led to criticism of the ODA by the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee

(*Turks and Caicos Islands: Airport Development on Providenciales. Observations by the Government.* HMSO £1.30 Cd 8979).

Hongkong is confident of capitalist future

from Richard Hughes Hongkong

Despite the enforced silence of the negotiators, there is growing confidence in Hongkong about the outcome of talks on the future of the territory after 1997.

The public tends to be of the opinion that Hongkong life and living standards and capitalist trading methods will not be basically changed, if only because China itself would suffer as a result.

The Hongkong stock market has recovered from early weakness and more Chinese trading firms will operate in Hongkong.

China Resources, the leading chinese trading corporation in Hongkong, registered unprecedentedly as a "holding" company this week.

China Resources already has 15 department stores in Hongkong, and now plans to establish a brewery

Correction

The Manet exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris, details of which were published on July 9, is closed on Tuesdays. The Sunday entrance fee is 15 francs (£1.25), the same as on weekdays.

Four presidents meet to revive flagging Central America peace initiative

From John Carlin, Mexico City

The presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama are to meet this weekend in southern Mexico in an apparent bid to inject fresh life into the flagging Central American peace process.

The Mexican Foreign Ministry announced on Wednesday afternoon that the presidents of the four countries which make up the Contadora Group, a group committed to peace by negotiation in Central America, will meet tomorrow and Sunday in the Caribbean resort of Cancún.

The meeting is to be held "in view of the escalation of the conflicts which endanger peace in Central America", a Mexican Foreign Ministry communiqué says.

The presidential meeting is unprecedented, as the five meetings of the Contadora Group since its formation on January 9 this year have all been held at ministerial level.

This hastily arranged Cancún Group summit reflects the sense of urgency, as the Mexican Foreign Ministry communiqué says, with which the Contadora Group presidents view the need to reach "concrete agreements to reduce tensions" in Central America.

The choice of the word "concrete" here would seem to bear an implicit criticism of the Contadora Group's fruitless efforts so far to find a peaceful, poiltical way out of the region's violent conflicts.

Every meeting has ended in failure, accentuating the differences between the rival factions in Central America, particularly Honduras and Nicaragua, between whom the possibility of war has appeared progressively likely during the seven months that the Contadora Group has been in existence.

The announcement of the meeting tomorrow coincided with a claim by Nicaragua's Army Chief of Staff that more than 2,000 US-backed Nicaraguan rebels based in Honduras were poised to launch an invasion on two fronts.

The decision by the Contadora Group to raise the level of its peace initiative came also just five days after Señor Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, made an urgent plea to the Contadora Group to act more firmly in the face of what he called shameless US intervention designed to overthrow the Sandinista revolution.

Yesterday the four Contadora Foreign Ministers held a meeting in Panama City whose purpose was to adopt more specific plans for peace in Central America.

● SAN SALVADOR: The outgoing US Ambassador to El Salvador warned the Reagan Administration against trying to impose US standards (Reuter reports).

Mr Dean Hinton, who leaves El Salvador today, made his comments to the American Chamber of Commerce in his last public speech as ambassador.

He said it was too early to make an overall judgment about the success or failure of US policy in El Salvador. The two countries had become highly interdependent during three and a half years of civil war here.

Mr Hinton said: "We North Americans could make no bigger mistake than to think of El Salvador as just a Spanish-speaking equivalent of our own country.

"We will fail if we simply try to impose our standards without at least trying to adapt them to markedly different circumstances. Yet the tendency to do so is at all times almost irresistible."

● Graves report disputed: El Salvador's rebel movement claimed on Wednesday that 97 bodies found in shallow graves in a cemetery were those of civilians, not guerrillas as the Army had claimed (AFP reports).

Radio Venceremos, voice of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, rejected an Army statement that the 97 were guerrillas killed in clashes with government forces.



Mother's day: Señora Rosemary Riberos, who was kidnapped and tortured by the Argentine military in 1975, is reunited at Lima international airport with her daughter Tamara after being separated for eight years. Señora Riberos, who is Bolivian, was freed in 1981 and now lives in Zurich.

Struggle for democracy

Uruguay's opposition parties call mass protest for August 6

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Uruguay's opposition parties have issued a call for a mass demonstration on August 6 to support their demands for a "democratic constitution".

The call came after a meeting of the three permitted political parties, which withdrew from constitutional talks with the military regime on July 5. The parties said that the Government of General Gregorio Alvarez was refusing to make concessions on the type of constitution which is to be introduced prior to elections in November, 1984.

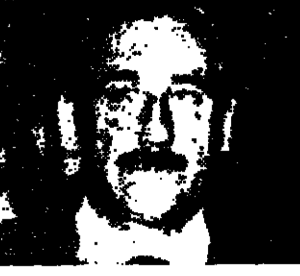
The politicians will be seeking government authorization for the demonstration. If it goes ahead, it will be the first mass demonstration called jointly by all parties since 1938. The organisers said they hope to repeat the experience of 45 years ago, when opposition groups demanded the end of the dictatorship of President Gabriel Terra.

At the root of the disagreement are radically different ideas of the type of constitution the country should have. The armed forces, according to a civilian politician, "look at the constitution through the keyhole of subversion". They are demanding changes that will continue to give them a free hand against all forms of opposition.

This means the effective removal of *habeas corpus* mechanisms, the preeminence of military over civilian courts, the removal of constitutional guarantees preventing the security services from entering private homes without search warrants, the widening of state-of-siege powers, and even the right of the armed forces to dictate national security policy to an elected government.

The politicians feel that if they accept these changes they will end up not with democracy but with "a caricature of demoracy".

Another reason for their withdrawal was the Government's failure to demonstrate real liberalization. Instead the "political dialogue" was



General Alvarez: Refusing concessions

accompanied by arrests and the closure of opposition magazines. Señor Carminillo Mederos Galvan, a delegate of the Blanco Party, was arrested and tried before military courts on charges of insulting the armed forces.

In a wave of arrests over the past few weeks more than 60 student activists have been imprisoned and, according to relatives, savagely tortured. Some have been charged with membership of the banned Communist Party.

The country is now on tenterhooks: the politicians insist that the elections promised for November, 1984, cannot be cancelled, while senior military officers have often hinted that failure to reach agreement in the constitutional talks would lead to at least a postponment.

Señor Julio Sanguinetti, a leading member of the Colorado Party, pointed out that "the elections were not part of an agreement between the armed forces and the political parties. The armed forces promised the nation as a whole that there would be elections.

The parties are describing the suspension of talks as a "recess" to give the Government time to reflect and alter its position. In the meantime, Señor Alberto Zumaran, a member of the Blancos, has proposed a "front for the defence of democracy".

The Government, has few immediate options. If it sticks to its hard line, it will have to proceed against the wishes of the majority. That implies a new wave of repression at a time of economic weakness and against the grain of international opinion.

Canberra minister quits in scandal

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Mr Mick Young, the Special Minister of State, resigned from the Federal Cabinet last night in the wake of a scandal which followed the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, said that he ahd asked the Attorney-General to investigate if there had been any breach of the Federal Crimes Act.

The resignation shook Canberra yesterday as there had been no indication anything was amiss. Shortly before 5pm, Mr Hawke called a press conference and announced that Mr Young had offered his resignation and that he had with regret considered it necessary to accept.

Mr Hawke said that the circumstances involved in Mr Young's decision related to matters which would be dealt with by the Hope Royal Commission. The matter goes back to the expulsion on April 22 of Mr Valery Ivanov, a First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra. Some weeks later, Mr Hawke announced that Mr David Combe, a former national secretary of the Labour Party and a Canberra lobbyist, had had links with Mr Ivanov and that he had forbidden ministers from having any further contact with Mr Combe.

At his press conference yesterday, Mr Hawke said: "I have this afternoon received a letter from Mr Young tendering his resignation from the ministry. I have, with regret, considered it necessary to accept his resignation. The circumstances involved in his decision go to matters which will be dealt with by the Hope Royal Commission.

"I refer particularly to Clause 17 of the issues to be resolved in respect of Paragraph C of the commission's terms of reference. That is, and I quote, 'Was there any unauthorised or improper disclosure by any and what minister, of information made available to the NIS committee concerning the relationship between Combe and Ivanov before May 11.

"I am also seeking an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether any offence may have been committed under the Crimes Act. It is perfectly clear that I am, therefore, at this point unable to answer any questions on this matter.

"I need hardly say that the resignation of Mr Young, who is a close friend and valued colleague over many years, and my necessary acceptance of that resignation, is for me a matter of profound personal sadness."

Mr Hawke refused to be drawn, other than to say that Mr Young would be replaced by Mr Kim Beasley.

Mr Young had responsibility for electoral reform and was considered a trouble-shooter for the Government. He is aged 46, represents a South Australian constituency, and is a former shearer.

Gandhi plea on dowry killings

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, yesterday spoke out against crimes against women but insisted social change was the only way of combatting them. "Why should society tolerate them?" she asked a meeting of voluntary social workers.

She referred to the spate of murders or suicides of young married women pressed for increased dowry, and declared: "We are making the laws very much stronger, but laws can never solve it.

"No matter how clever you are there will always be some loopholes that some lawyers can take advantage of...

Talking to a group of chairmen of state social welfare boards, she said that what would be really effective against the dowry crimes would be a change in public opinion, "that is, public opinion as a whole and not a women's group or a group of committed people or people who want to exploit the situation politically".

President Zail Singh, addressing the same meeting, also insisted that any number of laws would not help in checking the atrocities against women, "unless there is a corresponding social and mental awakening and a voice raised against this evil".

US-Ireland extradition deal signed

Washington (Reuter) – Ireland and the United States have signed an extradition treaty designed to make it more difficult for wanted fugitives such as guerrillas and drug smugglers from one country to take refuge in the other.

Mr William French Smith, the US Attorney General, said that the treaty would redress an "intolerable situation" in which neither country could seek the arrest and extradition of a fugitive from the other.

While officials at the signing ceremony did not mention the Irish Republican Army or other guerrilla groups, Justice Department sources said that the treaty emphasized President Reagan's commitment to deter the spread of terrorism.

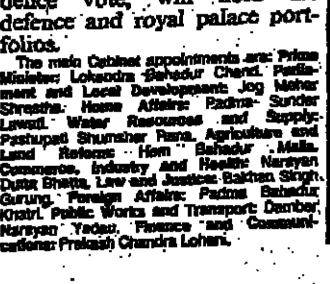
The treaty, signed after six years of negotiations, does not cover Northern Ireland. But Britain has an extradition treaty with the United States and can seek the return of suspected criminals wanted in northern Ireland.

Officials of both countries said that they had no immediate plans to seek arrest or extraditions of fugitives. But the Justice Department said that American fugitives had in the past gone to the Irish Republic seeking refuge from US charges "on everything from murder to fraud".

Nepal Cabinet set up

Katmandu (AFP) – King Birendra has approved a 21-member council of Ministers under Lokendra Bahadur Chand, the new Prime Minister, after the dissolution of the Nepalese Government on Monday, Nepal radio announced.

Mr Chand, appointed to replace Surya Bahadur Thapa, who was ousted by a no-confidence vote, will hold the defence and royal palace portfolios.



The main Cabinet appointments are: Prime Minister: Lokendra Bahadur Chand. Parliament and Local Development: Jog Meher Shrestha. Home Affairs: Padma Sunder Lawati. Water Resources and Supply: Pashupati Shumsher Rana. Agriculture and Land Reform: Hem Bahadur Malla. Commerce, Industry and Health: Narayan Dutta Bhatta. Law and Justice: Bakhan Singh Gurung. Foreign Affairs: Padma Bahadur Khatri. Public Works and Transport: Damber Narayan Yadav. Finance and Communications: Prakash Chandra Lohani.

THE ARTS

Cinema

Glimpses of human credibility

"Private Lives": Seven New Soviet Films

National Film Theatre

Smash Palace (18)

Screen on Islington Green; Cinecenta, Leicester Square

Students of the characters in Russia's classical literature know well the persistent national trait of preferring not to acknowledge unpalatable truths. As a private characteristic it may be an endearing form of politeness; but as a public habit it can be disastrous. Thus for Russians (and Russia remains the dominant centre of the Soviet empire) the idea of social criticism as a creative and positive activity remains quite unfamiliar. Unofficial criticism tends to be seen as anti-social and subversive. Official criticism, is essentially a medium for rebuke and punishment, with "self-criticism", a kind of auto-flagellation, as its extension.

Consequently it has been difficult for Soviet film-makers to follow their colleagues in other socialist countries (notably Hungary and Poland in its pre-Solidarity ferment) in developing a cinema that might stimulate audiences to critical discussion of social organization. Soviet films have rarely gone further than such attempts as Sergei Mikaelyan's *The Bonus* and the films of Gleb Panfilov, in which corrupt managements are shown to be clearly atypical and are decisively exposed in the denouement, as exemplary socialist order is restored. Such films have rarely had open ends to trouble the audience after they leave the cinema.

Some of the films in the National Film Theatre's forthcoming (July 25-30) survey of recent Soviet work show a marked step forward in this respect. The film-makers no longer seem inhibited about showing their characters existing in a world as messy and imperfect as any other. With its fair share of drunks and pickpockets, divorces and unhappy families, shabby homes, shortages, con-men, cheats and rude jacks-in-office, the society they show is a lot more human and credible than the Sunday School utopias of Soviet films of not so long ago.

Easily the best and most significant of the group is *The Train Has Stopped* ("A Train Stopped" is a better translation of the title), which deals squarely with the national problem of the acceptable untruth. It is directed by Vadim Abdrashitov and co-written by him with Alexander Mindadze, and the moral clarity of their view rouses curiosity about their previous collaborations, which have also apparently dealt with communal spiritual dilemmas.

In their new film a journalist (played by Tarkowsky's favourite actor Anatoli Solonitsyn, who died soon afterwards) is travelling on a train which hits some runaway trolleys, killing the driver. Arriving at his destination the journalist finds himself sharing a hotel room with the investigator sent to discover the cause of the accident. Bit by bit this investigator discovers a whole chain of inefficiency, incompetence and sloppiness, of which the dead driver himself was a part.

The townspeople, intent on erecting a monument to the "heroic" driver's memory, become increasingly hostile and obstructive to this seeker after inconvenient truth. Worse, the journalist, who has witnessed the investigation – and with whom the audience has implicitly been invited to identify – cynically publishes in his newspaper a glibly uplifting article on the heroism of the train driver. Nobody wants the boat rocked or the widow's compensation imperilled. The investigator leaves town under the cold stares of a community that will continue to believe what suits it best. There are no blacks and whites, or easy simplifications. A remarkable dialogue exchange brings in question the historical reasons which have made the role of investigator and interrogator in itself suspect for Russians.

Abdrashitov is a member of the group at Mosfilm Studios led by Yuli Raizman, perhaps the least known in this country of the great Soviet veterans. Now almost 80, and with a directing career stretching back 56 years, Raizman made one of the best films of last year, *Private Life*, which was shown at the London Film Festival and now reappears in this season. It is a very frank portrait of an important bureaucrat who finds himself abruptly retired and begins to discover that life is not so simple or sunny as it appeared from his former official eminence.

Sergei Mikaelyan's *Love By Request* and Eldar Ryazonov's *Station for Two* also admit that life is not all songs and sunshine; but they soften the blow with romantic comedy. *Love By Request* tells of the mutual reclamation of two misfits: a drunk and disillusioned factory worker and former sports star, and an insecure and dowdy librarian. It hammers home the useful message that not everyone can be a winner, but being just ordinary can be fun as well as socially necessary. *Station for Two* is a vehicle for the USSR's most popular comedienne, Ludmilla Gurchenko, who has rather the style of Shirley MacLaine on her funny days. Gurchenko's films tend to invite the audience to laugh at their troubles – here they include black marketeers, rude waitresses, sloppy officials and even a rather friendly labour camp. Laughter, of course, and the concomitant tear of sentiment, can also be a way of evasion.

The director Gleb Panfilov, explaining the "arrest" of his film *Tema* to Ian Christie, who has organized this season, said significantly: "There is a saying – a truth not spoken in its proper time is an unwelcome truth." Panfilov's new film, *Vassa*, is an adaptation or reinterpretation of Gorki's *Vassa Zheleznova*. The play was written in 1910, but totally overhauled, with quite new characters, after the Revolution. Vassa is the iron hand who runs a family shipping enterprise on the Volga; and in his definitive version Gorki set out to show how her mercantile psychology has warped Vassa's natural matriarchal instinct into something monstrous and murderous.

To suit the style of his actress Inna Churikova, Panfilov has made Vassa more sympathetic than she is usually seen; and the gifted designer Nikolai Dvigubsky has provided her with a house of *My Fair Lady art nouveau* marvels that unfortunately goes with little else in Vassa's character. It is richly decorative, but as Gorki I prefer the stilted film version of 1953, directed by Leonid Lukov, with the great Maly Theatre actress Vera Pashenna. The compensation of Panfilov's reading is its equivocal ending. When Vassa dies, her awful servants take possession of her goods like jackals. The scene cuts to the same Volga city today, with motor cars and high-rises; but the great paddle steamer that was the pride of Vassa'a fleet still sails up the river. Who, Panfilov seems to ask us, are Vassa's real heirs?



But who are the real heirs? – Inna Churikova as Vassa Zheleznova, with Valentina Yakunina as her revolutionary daughter-in-law, in Panfilov's *Vassa*

Smash Palace shows the New Zealand cinema competing strongly against the Australians. Roger Donaldson's first film, *Sleeping Dogs*, was an effective future-world thriller, which introduced Sam Neill to feature films. His new film is a skilfully structured drama in which a trifling domestic incident escalates uncontrollably to a point of disaster.

Al Shaw, a part-retired racing driver, lives in his car-wrecking yard with his French wife Jacqueline (Anna Jemison) and their seven-year-old daughter. Al, devoted to his daughter, is not sensitive enough to his wife's feelings: She in turn is self-centred and shrewish. When the inevitable break-up comes, she walks out of Al's Smash Palace, taking the child with her, and starts an affair with the local policeman, Al's best friend. Tormented nearly to madness by the separation from his child, Al's wild scheme of kidnapping her takes everyone to the brink of catastrophe.

The playing, not least by the very unselfconscious child actress Greer Robson, is exemplary. Bruno Lawrence, who plays Al and also has a screenplay credit, is a long-established pop musician who has only recently turned to acting. He conveys at once toughness, subjugated violence and sensibility.

David Robinson

Theatre

As You Like It

Chichester

The first thing you see is a Watteauesque company dancing a minuet in the orchard and only scattering when Orlando marks the cadence with a blow of his axe. Even then he has trouble getting his complaints over to the fiddle-playing Adam, who is too preoccupied with his instrument to pay attention.

Patrick Garland, in other words, has gone the full eighteenth-century hog in this production: not only in costume and Gallic pronunciation, which causes havoc to the verse when Jaques loses a syllable, but also in the expected contrast of court and countryside. In this version there is no contrast. Robin Fraser Paye's set – an arboreal timber platform above an unadorned main stage – does duty for both locations, and, when the runaways make off to Arden, it is as though they have simply decamped down the garden.

Aubrey Woods doubles as the usurping Frederic and the Duke Senior; and the whole show take place with an upstage instrumental group who supply courtly accompaniment for the woodland songs, including the duet for two silk-clad boys (a lovely sound, by the way) and a finale where the whole thing takes off into baroque opera.

Trevor Nunn and Stephen Oliver made such an experiment with this play in the late Seventies, and drastically revised it en route from Stratford to London on making the discovery that their actors were ill-equipped to handle eighteenth-century vocal flourishes. The same goes for Mr Garland's company, with the added disadvantage that this production aims more at prettiness than consistency.

For instance, when we get to meet the rustics they are a miscellaneous collection of stereotyped yokels and genteel speakers (like Eunice Roberts's Phebe) who could be courtiers in pastoral fancy dress.

The real loss is that this approach forbids any sense of one world establishing contact with another. When Ronnie Stevens's Touchstone debates manners with Corin (Terence Conoley) the invitation to human contact evaporates into point-scoring comedy. Nor does any parallel develop between Touchstone and Jaques, his exiled opposite number. Everything that happens seems to be part of a game among a party of privileged people.

Within these limits, the game has its points and its moments of truth. Easily the most authoritative figure is Peter Eyre's Jaques, a passionately isolated non-player who comes over as a derisive observer in the human nursery. There is also an interesting Orlando-Rosalind relationship, well forecast in the opening scene where Jonathon Morris only attacks the hulking Oliver (Simon Williams) after getting a spank like a little boy.

As the writing itself shows, he is no match for Rosalind; and Patricia Hodge pushes this contrast to the absolute limit in the haughtiest and most peremptory reading I can remember.

Irving Wardle

Television

Good-humoured but salutary

James Boswell has waited two centuries for his television debut, but he could not have arrived at a more opportune moment. *Boswell for the Defence* (BBC 2) took hanging as its theme, an aspect of British history generally only revived by Hammer Horror and the Police Federation. John Reid is facing the gallows on a charge of stealing sheep and his advocate is Boswell, better known as the pawky and dissolute amanuensis but here played as a rubicund Scottish gentleman with "one of the best hearts a man ever had". When Mrs Reid was announced as a "handsome tawny woman" it looked like being a night for superlatives – normally the ultimate deterrent.

It might seem difficult to turn sheep-stealing into the material for a 90-minute drama – *King Lear* has, at least in modern productions, been played in less time – but a good script can go a long way. Although it might suggest a conflation of *Emmerdale Farm* and *Police 5*, this was in fact a spirited and engaging production.

There is something about the eighteenth century which renders television people light-headed – perhaps all those wigs have something to do with it. But, whatever the cause, the actors rose to their opportunity like caps thrown in the air and the dialogue – adapted from Boswell's journals by Mark Harris – was full of little glissades and flourishes.

As a result, it all seemed very good-humoured; the jury agreed to meet regularly and form a club, and Boswell "much in liquor" stalked the Edinburgh alleys like a pantomime horse. Scottish law is apparently quite different from the English variety – in this case, in the courtroom at least, it was pure *opéra bouffe*.

The drama of crime and punishment always has its macabre aspects, of course, and on this occasion they were well represented by the gallows. "It should hurt my mind", one of the judges confessed, "to think that a flock were not capital". And "capital" it was, as John Reid walked to his death. Those concerned with such punishments were no doubt interested in the sight of the man squirming on a rope. It is good to know the mechanics of such things, just in case.

Peter Ackroyd

Concerts

ECO/Hogwood

Barbican

Until Leonard Bernstein is invited to conduct the Academy of Ancient Music, or Sir Georg Solti zips through a few symphonies with the English Concert, I suppose the nearest we shall get to exploring the no-man's-land between authenticists and traditionalists will be concerts like Wednesday's curious affair at the Barbican, when Christopher Hogwood met the English Chamber Orchestra.

It was not a head-on collision, for Hogwood is too pragmatic a musician to demand the overnight conversion of the ECO to the ancient playing techniques of Muffat and Geminiani. And in any case the ECO – who were playing crisp double-dots for Arnold Goldsborough and Raymond Leppard while Hogwood was still in his medieval period – are at the enlightened end of the modern-instrument spectrum.

But the spectacle was still that of the gently undidactic in pursuit of the gloriously unalterable. Whatever Hogwood did, the violins still warmed each note with cuddly vibrato, and cellos and basses plodded their way with an equal fuzzy plump in each bar. What won out in the end was pure, natural musicianship, in the form of Neil Black's eloquent, responsive moulding of the Marcello Oboe Concerto that Bach transcribed, and Carolyn Watkinson's unassertive, subtly rounded singing of Bach's Cantata No 169.

That cantata, one of a series Bach wrote to feature the organ as an obbligato instrument, should have been the highlight of the evening; but Miss Watkinson's direct, pondered way with the words was undermined by a crude and lumpy attack on the organ solos. More simply enjoyable was the ECO blasting through Handel's Fireworks Music; there were a couple of dozen players missing by the original count, but what the brass lacked in numbers they made up in screaming fortissimos.

The rest of the concert was over-full of concertos, all played by ECO members. This gave Hogwood little chance to prove anything except that, when ECO members play concertos, they play just like the ECO, but more so.

Nicholas Kenyon

Messiah

St Paul's Cathedral

Although this *Messiah* did not involve a chorus of thousands, as it might have a century ago, it took place in a church and everyone (except myself) stood for the "Hallelujah Chorus". Thus it was an occasion which fell into the category of ritual rather than performance.

True, the combined choirs of St Paul's and Westminster Cathedrals formed an ensemble of a size unlikely to overwhelm the clarity of Handel's counterpoint. The hazardous acoustic did that for them. It would tempt even the Pinnocks and Hogwoods of this world into taking things carefully. Yet it was not so much speed as atmosphere and momentum, or lack of it, that put Barry Rose's conducting firmly in the traditionalist camp.

Indeed he went further and perpetrated a more recent tradition by using the choristers in ensemble for the soprano arias. Actually they sang exceedingly well, especially in the magical sequence between the "Pastoral Symphony" and the chorus "Glory to God", and in "I know that my Redeemer liveth". In the former the contribution of an anonymous solo boy for short passages was the most stylish and beautiful solo singing of the evening.

His older colleagues rather struggled in comparison. The tenor Alan Green sounded ponderous throughout, even if "Thou shalt break them" had its commanding moments. Geoffrey Shaw, the bass, suffered more than most from the acoustic's lack of sympathy for low male voices, and he could not overcome the barrier of sheer physical distance, although in "The trumpet shall sound" he made some headway with the help of Michael Laird's superly ringing trumpet obbligato behind him. The countertenor Christopher Royall penetrated more easily, but his tuning was often suspect and his timbre is as yet wanting for the last measure of richness.

In the circumstances it was almost impossible to judge the quality of the London Bach Orchestra's playing, although the general effect seemed fine. But this was a performance craving much more drama and uninhibited joy. Both are qualities that mark *Messiah* not merely as a deeply spiritual work, but as one which is also an unrivalled act of praise.

Stephen Pettitt

Music in Sweden

The past made fresh and vivid

Entering the palace theatre at Drottningholm is less like walking into the past than having the past come up and hit one in the face. Where most buildings have gained quite some patina after the passing of two centuries, here the wallpaper could have been nailed up hastily last week, and the timbers faked in papier mâché are crumbling from shoddiness, not age. The past is as fresh and vivid and disorderly as the present, and it is good to see these qualities being reflected in the theatre's productions.

At the end of August there is a revival of Michael Hampe's much praised production of *La cenerentola*, preceded in the repertory by Molière's *Don Juan* in a new staging by Göran Järvefelt, but at the moment Drottningholm is offering another new production by another gifted young director: Cimarosa's *Il fanatico burlato* mounted by Peter Oskarson.

The Snob Ridiculed was the last opera Cimarosa wrote before his unproductive sojourn at the court of Catherine the Great, and the last comedy he composed before *The Secret Marriage*, for Catherine liked her opera serious; it dates from 1787. It is not, however, a partner for Cimarosa's masterpiece in terms of dramatic interest or musical invention. The central character, Don Fabrizio, is the stock eighteenth-century figure of the middle-class oaf intoxicated by titles. He wants his daughter to marry a count, but she of course has other ideas, and eventually, after all the usual sorts of confusion, she gets her way by having her lower-born sweetheart pass himself off as a prince of the Moluccans.

This impersonation is the occasion for a nicely unusual quartet gabbled in pseudo-Moluccan gibberish, and there is also a sweetly melancholy accompanied recitative and aria for the heroine, Doristella, which Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss made specially touching through her purity and natural clarity and sound. Otherwise the music falls all too pat along the lines of obviousness, and gives Mr Oskarson and cast the perfect excuse for a production that never walks when it can run, never smiles when it can giggle or guffaw.

The whole deep space of the Drottningholm stage is almost constantly in use, and one sees a great many of this theatre's delightful stage pictures, like scenes in a pop-up book. Indeed, the production could almost have been designed as a demonstration of Drottningholm at work. It includes ships trundling over the wooden waves at the rear of the stage, and lacks only a storm to show off the thunder machine: Cimarosa's fault, surely, rather than Mr Oskarson's.

Apart from Miss Reinhardt-Kiss, who deserves notice in this country as a Mozartian soprano with a range extending to Lulu, the cast includes Björn Asker having a romp as Don Fabrizio, Magnus Linden displaying an honest, very likable baritone as the hero Lindoro and Francis Egerton making the count incisive, fussy and amusing. Performances continue until Tuesday.

Meanwhile, in what is traditionally Sweden's holiday month, other musical festivals are coming to life up and down the country, usually with summer schools attached. I went to two. At Biskops Arnö, on a lake island 30 miles inland from Stockholm, the accent is on modern music: the American violinist Paul Zukofsky was taking 11 unsuspecting young string players and making them into a chamber orchestra capable of searing through Xenakis, while in another room, rather worryingly, two dozen students were being turned into music critics.

More fun was the evening recital I heard, with Rosemary Hardy making a brave, serious and sensitive progress through a variety of works ranging from a medieval hymn in Old Hungarian to a sad-silly bunch of Stevie Smith songs by Robin Holloway, his *Tender only to one* of 1969, apparently not made to blush before in public performance. Miss Hardy also gave a thoughtful, winging account of Tod Machover's fine *Soft Morning City*, setting a touch of *Finnegans Wake* for soprano, double bass and everything IRCAM can muster in the way of electronic sound. She then had to face, and faced well, a stream of questions from the students, whose alert openness to new music was refreshing.

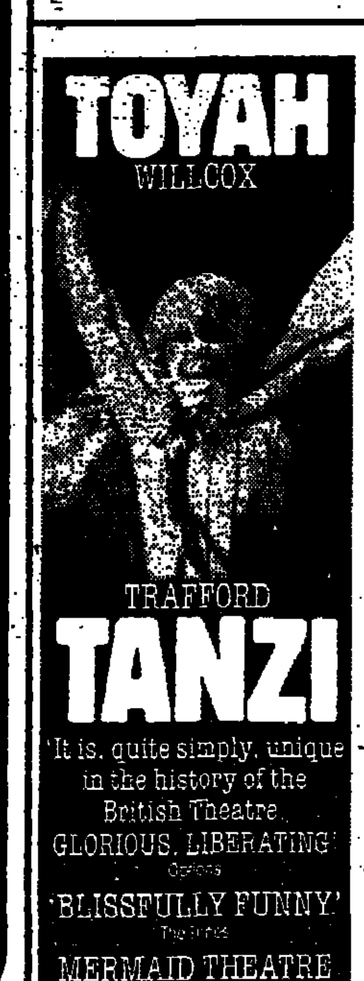
In Pitea, in the far north of Sweden, the programmes were more conventional, but the degree of attention was no less acute. This is, after all, a community of under 40,000 people almost on the edge of the inhabited world: to receive a visitor from *The Times* was enough to make local headlines, let alone to have for a fortnight the likes of Elizabeth Söderström and Barry Tuckwell giving recitals and master classes.

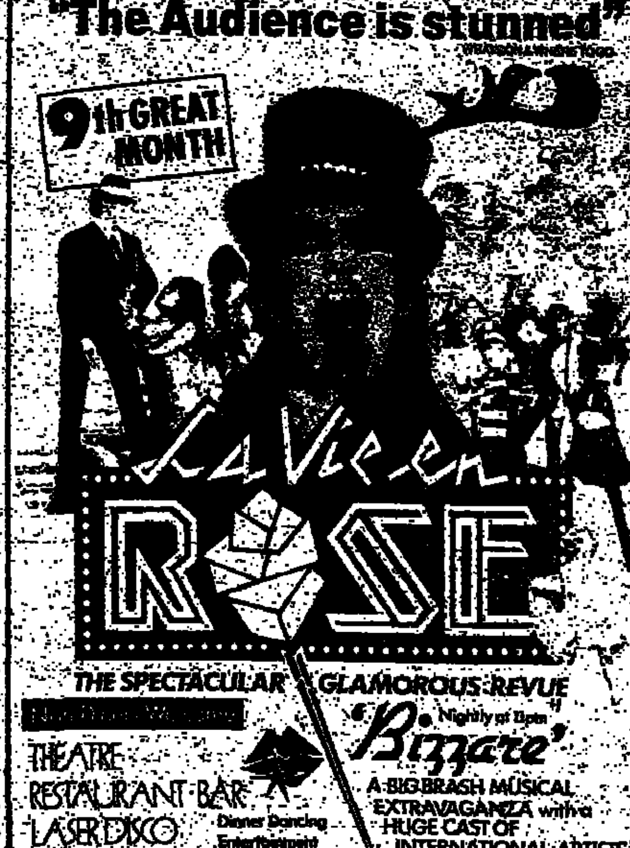
The closing concert of this festival, given as twilight merged imperceptibly into dawn, was unforgettable. The distinguished Swedish pianist Hans Leygraf began with Mozart playing so rare, so exquisite yet resolutely defined, as to make one wonder amazedly why he has not enjoyed a more exposed career. There was also excellent work from the Finnish cellist Arto Noras.

Paul Griffiths









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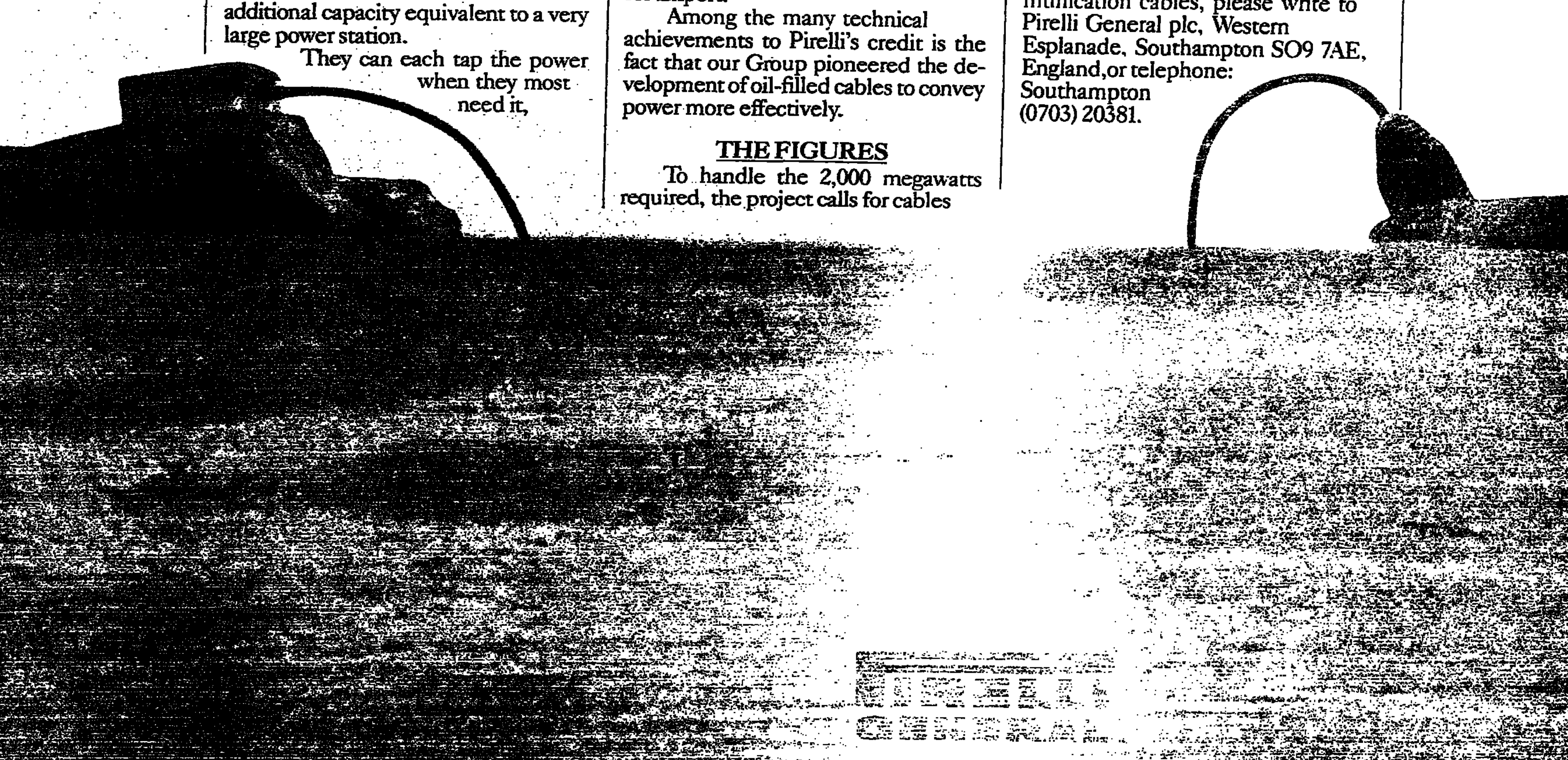
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SPECTRUM

THE TIMES GUIDE TO THE BRITISH GRAND PRIX

A break in the Formula One season has allowed some constructors, among them Ferrari and Lotus, to prepare new designs for tomorrow's big race at Silverstone. **John Blunsden** assesses the state of the Grand Prix game and profiles the leading contenders

The power and the glory

Of all the races comprising the 1983 Formula One World Championship, tomorrow's RAC British Grand Prix, which takes place at Silverstone under the sponsorship of Marlboro, is probably the most significant - as well as one of the most popular - for the majority of its participants.

We are fortunate in this country in having the Grand Prix which, by general consent, is the best organized (as recent awards have confirmed), the most comprehensively supported by subsidiary events (there will be two other races today and four more tomorrow as well as various air displays and parades on the circuit), and, at the height of the summer season, the best timed. This year there has been a further advantage: unusually, there has been a gap of five weeks since the previous Grand Prix, in Canada - time in which to recover from a breathless first half of the season, to improve cars and, in several instances, to produce new designs.

Both Ferrari and Lotus have unveiled "1983½" cars, there is the new Spirit-Honda, and the Brabham and Renault teams are running cars which, while similar to those used earlier this year, incorporate important detail changes. So, indeed, do the majority of the other entries, if only for the fact that tomorrow's race - the ninth in the championship series - is the first in a run of five taking place on very fast circuits which seem certain to underline even more forcibly the power advantage of cars with 1½-litre turbocharged engines.

Silverstone's near-150 mph lap speed is tailor made for the turbos and although one of them has yet to win a British Grand Prix, there are now so many of them and their reliability factor has improved to such an extent that only a heatwave (which could undermine their stamina) or a cloudburst (which would transform the race into a contest of pure driving skill) seems likely to prevent a turbo victory on the circuit where Renault raced the first example of the new breed in 1977.

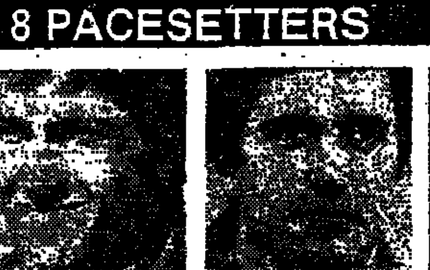
It had been anticipated that the change in technical regulations last winter, which banned side skirts and called for flat-bottomed chassis (thereby markedly reducing ground effects beneath the cars), would help to redress the performance imbalance between cars with 1½-litre turbocharged and three-litre normally aspirated engines, but this has not been the case. Only an adjustment of the 2:1 equivalency factor would now achieve this: with so many teams now committed to turbocharged engines, it no longer seems a realistic aim. In the circumstances, therefore, three more victories for the three-litre Ford Cosworth engine this year (in John Watson's McLaren at Long Beach, in Keke Rosberg's Williams at Monaco and in Michele Alboreto's Tyrrell in Detroit), coming on top of no less than 152 wins over the previous 16 seasons, represents a further outstanding achievement against the odds for this remarkable V8 engine. The 1983 score for the turbos so far is two to Renault (Alain Prost in France and Belgium), two to Ferrari (Patrick Tambay at Imola/San Marino, Rene Arnoux in Canada) and one to BMW (Nelson Piquet's Brabham in Brazil).

With success spread so widely this season, the battles for both the drivers' and the constructors' world championships are still remarkably open, and had he not lost six points for his second place in Brazil, because of a push-start from the pits, Keke Rosberg would actually be heading the table.

The power inequality problem apart, Grand Prix racing is in a healthier state this season than for several years past. Much of the political acrimony has disappeared as teams have worked hard to keep their individual rivalries out of the courtroom; collectively, through their FOCA umbrella organization, they have achieved a new level of rapport with the sport's governing body, FISA.

Some teams have had difficulty in securing major sponsors, who tend in the main to be keen to back only proven winners, while a cooling off of interest by some television networks has caused the cancellation or deferment of some races, notably in the United States. The heart and hub of Grand Prix racing, therefore, has moved back to its birthplace, Europe, where interesting developments are afoot. In September, a European Grand Prix will take place at Brands Hatch, while a bold attempt to run a Grand Prix through the streets of Paris next year has generated a surprising level of interest. Donington will take its place alongside Silverstone and Brands Hatch as a venue of future British Grands Prix, though not until 1988, and the mould of each country being confined to a single World Championship race has been decisively broken. Grand Prix racing, in fact, is undergoing a sea change, and looks to be the better for it.

8 PACESETTERS



RENE ARNOUX
Ferrari no 28.
France. Age 35.
72 GPs, 5 wins.
Former Renault driver, switched to Ferrari after falling out with team partner Alain Prost. Recent winner in Canada. Very quick, but inclined to be tense. A pole-position specialist.

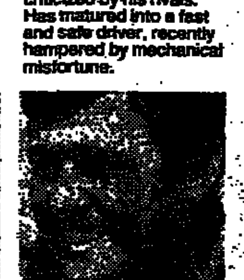
ANDREA DE CESARIS
Alfa Romeo no 22.
Italy. Age 24.
39 GPs, 0 wins.
Once known as a prolific crasher of cars when driving for McLaren, but has matured impressively during the past year and, given reliability, is a potential winner.

EDDIE CHEEVER
Renault no 16.
US. Age 25.
47 GPs, 0 wins.
Arnoux's replacement in Renault team after driving for Osella, Tyrrell and Ligier. Tall and very fit, drives as number two to Prost but capable of matching his leader's pace.



RICCARDO PATRESE
Brabham-BMW no 6.
Italy. Age 29.
89 GPs, 1 win.
Former Shadow and Arrows driver whose trackcraft was at times criticized by his rivals. Has matured into a fast and safe driver, recently hampered by mechanical misfortune.

NELSON PIQUET
Brabham-BMW no 5.
Brazil. Age 30.
71 GPs, 8 wins.
World champion two years ago and always in contention for another title. Great mechanical sympathy, very fast, sometimes finds it hard to withstand extreme pressure.

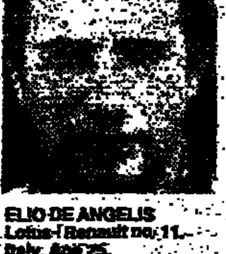


ALAIN PROST
Renault no 15.
France. Age 28.
50 GPs, 7 wins.
Highly talented Renault team leader, currently heading the drivers' points table. Small, wiry and very fit. Noticeably smooth and quick even under very heavy pressure.

KEKE ROSBERG
Williams-Ford no 1.
Finland. Age 34.
59 GPs, 2 wins.
Current world champion and outstandingly quick driver with superb car control. Never gives up, despite the odds, always extracting the utmost from himself and his car.

PATRICK TAMBAY
Ferrari no 27.
France. Age 34.
63 GPs, 2 wins.
Former McLaren and Ligier driver turned CanAm champion, returned to Formula One on Villeneuve's death to lift Ferrari team with outstanding speed and consistency.

8 CHALLENGERS

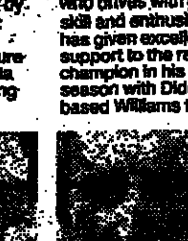


MICHELE ALBORETO
Tyrrell-Ford no 3.
Italy. Age 26.
34 GPs, 2 wins.
Generally considered the most promising of new-generation F1 drivers. To date, best results on slow circuits. Sympathetic to his car, maturing under Ken Tyrrell's guidance.

ELIO DE ANGELIS
Lotus-Renault no 11.
Italy. Age 25.
65 GPs, 1 win.
Considerable talent camouflaged this year by uncompetitive car, but demonstrated great coolness under pressure when winning in Austria last year. Has promising future.

JACQUES LAFFITE
Williams-Ford no 2.
France. Age 39.
137 GPs, 6 wins.
Former Ligier stalwart who drives with great skill and enthusiasm, and has given excellent support to the reigning champion in his first season with Didcot-based Williams team.

NIKI LAUDA
McLaren-Ford no 8.
Austria. Age 34.
134 GPs, 19 wins.
Made his name with Ferrari, walked out on Brabham and returned to racing with McLaren to reveal no loss of skill. Outstanding development driver, currently in thin patch.



NIGEL MANSELL
Lotus-Renault no 12.
UK. Age 28.
36 GPs, 0 wins.
Driver with excellent potential who should be better able to reveal it with new car for this race. Shows great determination, particularly impressive on tight circuits.

DEREK WARWICK
Toleman-Hart no 35.
GB. Age 28.
20 GPs, 0 wins.
Another British driver with great skill and determination, battling under the handicap of uncompetitive cars. Potentially outstanding but dogged by mechanical misfortune.

JOHN WATSON
McLaren-Ford no 7.
GB. Age 37.
144 GPs, 5 wins.
Most experienced of all Grand Prix drivers, championship runner-up in 1982 and driving better than ever. Poor qualifying performances have led to spectacular drives through the field.

MANFRED WINKELHOCK
ATS-BMW no 9.
Germany. Age 30.
21 GPs, 0 wins.
Survived a series of spectacular accidents during a period of over-enthusiasm. Has talent and natural flair, and works hard for his team.



Championship leader Prost: smoothness plus turbo power

POSITIONS

(after 8 of 15 races)

DRIVERS:	
1 Alain Prost	30
2 Nelson Piquet	27
Patrick Tambey	27
4 Keke Rosberg	25
5 Rene Arnoux	17
6 John Watson	16
7 Eddie Cheever	14
8 Jacques Laffite	10
Niki Lauda	10
10 Michele Alboreto	9
11 Marc Surer	4
12 Danny Sullivan	2
13 Mauro Baldi	1
Johnny Cecotto	1
Nigel Mansell	1

CONSTRUCTORS:	
1 Ferrari	44
Renault	44
3 Williams-Ford Cosworth	35
4 Brabham-BMW	27
5 McLaren-Ford Cosworth	26
6 Tyrrell-Ford Cosworth	11
7 Arrows-Ford Cosworth	4
8 Alfa Romeo	1
Lotus-Ford Cosworth	1
Theodore-Ford Cosworth	1

(Points awarded: 1st 9; 2nd 6; 3rd 4; 4th 3; 5th 2; 6th 1.)

Innes Ireland was a Grand Prix ace in the days of four-wheel drifts, string-back gloves and wild parties. Now a journalist, he looks at the high-pressure world of today

Money machines

It is 23 years since I first flew myself into Silverstone for the British Grand Prix, proud of my newly-acquired pilot's status and of my second-hand plane. Two other aircraft stood on the old runway in the middle of circuit: they belonged to Jack Brabham, the reigning world champion, and Colin Chapman, for whose Team Lotus I was driving. Aghast at our temerity in bringing such machines to the circuit, the secretary of the meeting gave us all a right rollicking.

Two years ago, when the Grand Prix was last held at Silverstone, 1,500 aircraft movements were recorded in and out of the circuit during the meeting: the jet-set was on the move. And this year the buzz of helicopters and light planes will be equalled, if not outdone, by the noise of conversation in the vast marquees and the elaborate hospitality suites as thousands of guests, invited by the many sponsors, munch their smoked salmon and consume prodigious quantities of champagne. In the more private areas of the competing teams, ranks of vast American motor-homes provide the exclusive setting for the innermost circles of Formula One.

As Sports Editor of *Autocar*, which I became when I gave up active motor racing in 1967, I witnessed the first signs of commercialism creeping into what was just ceasing to be a straightforward sport. Then the Lotus team was still called Team Lotus; the following season it was renamed Gold Leaf Team Lotus and the cars exchanged their British Racing Green for the livery of a cigarette packet.

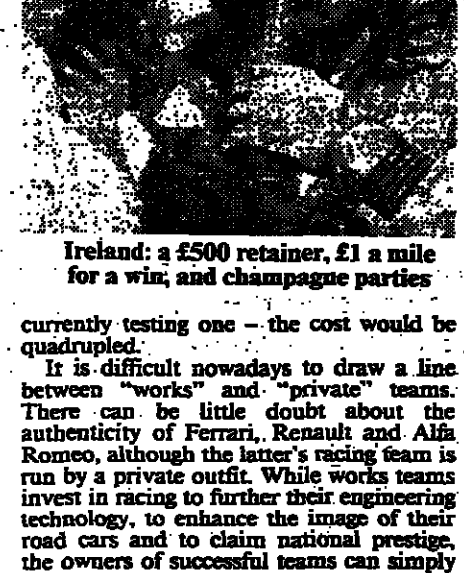
A year later, Team Tyrrell became Matra-ELF, but I was not present at the final races of 1969 for I had resigned from *Autocar* and went home to Scotland to fool around with fishing boats. I saw not a single race, nor read a motoring journal, until the middle of 1977, when the American magazine *Road & Track* invited me to cover some of the Grands Prix.

I could scarcely believe my eyes when I beheld the paddock area for the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim. Gigantic articulated transporters stood shoulder to shoulder, bearing names I had never heard of: Shadow Tabatip, Tissot Ensign, Copersucar and Surtees Durex (there was trouble with the television people over that one!).

I smiled as I took in those £75,000 rigs with their work benches, drawers and compartments for spare engines and wheels. I was remembering the Italian Grand Prix of 1959, for which the Team Lotus "transporter" was a lightweight Ford Consul truck with its chassis lengthened and a flat platform to carry one car. Colin doubted its ability to scale the mountains and reach Monza with a car on its back, so while it took a couple of mechanics and the spares I hitched my double-decked trailer to my Ford Zephyr Estate and towed the two race cars. Team Lotus paid only for the Channel crossing, saying I would have to get myself to Monza anyway – I didn't even get the price of the petrol.

There was a sign of sanity at Hockenheim, as there will be at Silverstone today: the proud and famous name of Ferrari, which still stood emblazoned alone on the sides of the team's transporter, accompanied by the bold black Prancing Horse upon its yellow shield, standing on the initials "SF": Scuderia Ferrari.

The Grand Prix world is all about big money, and since I stood in awe of the Hockenheim scene the financial investment has escalated further. Last year, Renault were rumoured to have spent £11 million and Ferrari £10 million on their racing programmes; even the "private" TAG-Williams team, a highly successful one, spent £5 million. The Marlboro McLaren team's engine-overhaul bill for 1982 came to £750,000, and the man who gave me the information said that when the team went to turbo engines – and they are currently testing one – the cost would be quadrupled.



Ireland: a £500 retainer, £1 a mile for a win, and champagne parties

It is difficult nowadays to draw a line between "works" and "private" teams. There can be little doubt about the authenticity of Ferrari, Renault and Alfa Romeo, although the latter's racing team is run by a private outfit. While works teams invest in racing to further their engineering technology, to enhance the image of their road cars and to claim national prestige, the owners of successful teams can simply become rich.

The drivers, too, have not been slow to take advantage of the sponsors' money: yachts, planes and apartments in Monte Carlo are part of the accepted way of life for those at the top. In his private jet, Niki Lauda is accompanied to the races by a second pilot and by his personal masseur-dietician. It is not unknown for a driver to become a millionaire from his signing-on fee; four years ago, one driver received an additional $500,000 to carry a sponsor's name on his overalls and helmet.

I wince when I think back to the £500 I was paid by Esso as a retainer to become Team Lotus's number one driver in 1960, receiving a third of the starting-money from the team but having to pay all my own expenses – including hospital bills! In addition, companies such as Champion and Dunlop would pay a bonus of perhaps £1 per mile for a win, making it possible to earn a total of perhaps £1,250 for victory in a major race.

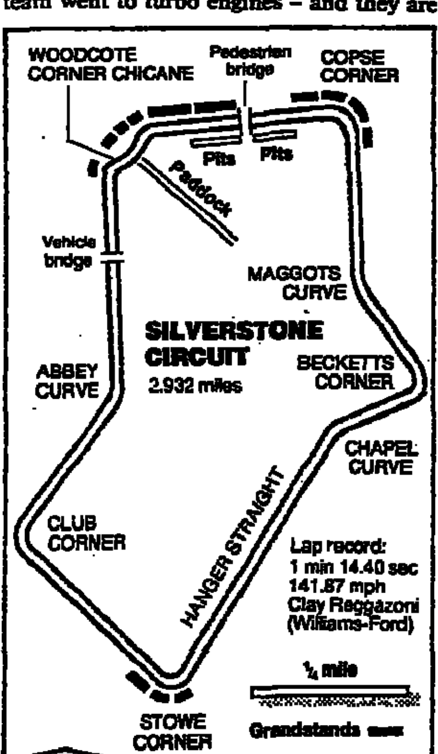
Today, business acumen is as essential to a driver as natural talent. The competition for perks is as intense as that in the race, and not long ago this contributed to a disgraceful decline in the standard of driving on the track. Circuit owners were forced to spend vast sums of money to make their tracks completely safe to have accidents on.

Tracks should not be made to suit the cars: it should be the other way round. We are fortunate that Silverstone still exists as the fastest of the Grand Prix circuits, requiring great driving skill and mechanical excellence. It stands head and shoulders above the concrete tunnels that are Detroit and Las Vegas or the overgrown football stadiums of Jarama or Hockenheim, places where we are in danger of losing sight of the heritage of road racing, in which one drives as fast as possible in the prevailing conditions.

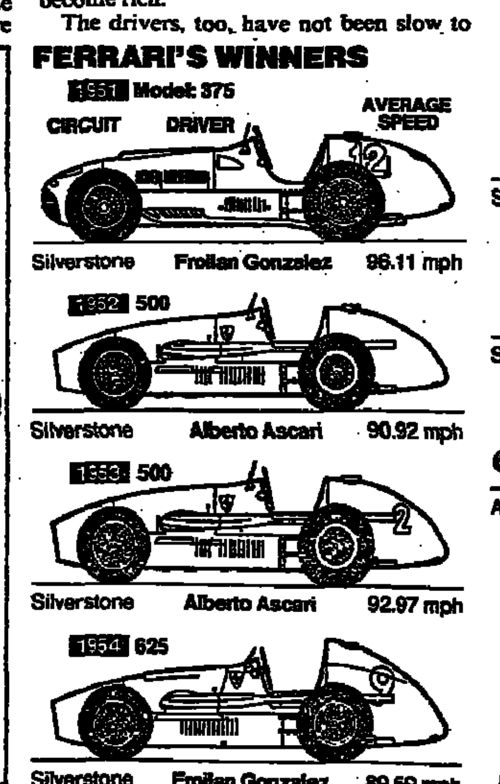
The hundred thousand or more spectators who, given fair weather, will turn up at Silverstone tomorrow are no longer permitted to watch their hero wrestle with his machine, to see his arms work as he throws the car into a corner to initiate a four-wheel drift. Today's cars are all-enclosed: even the head that sticks out is in a capsule, and to recognize his favourite the fan needs to know the colour and design of his helmet.

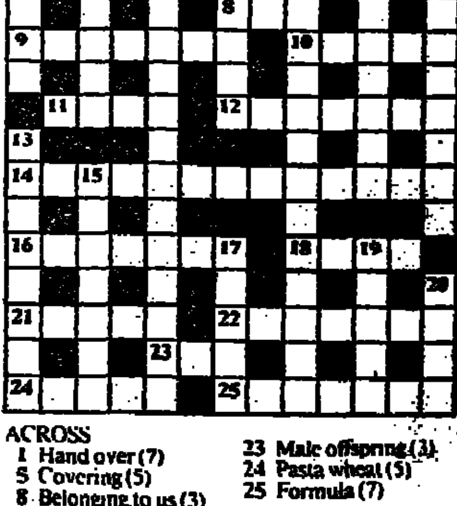
There are many changes in Grand Prix racing, some of which I regret: a lack of sincerity, people too deeply involved in their own particular business, divided loyalties among some media-men who serve more than one master. At times, while seeking information for my magazine stories, I feel like an intruder, nervous of interrupting some business deal. Gone are the days of champagne receptions and dinners in elegant rooms with crystal chandeliers, of the friendly post-race parties when everyone let their hair down.

For all that, I am deeply grateful that it still exists, the most exciting and demanding sport of all, in which the driver's sensitivity draws the fine line between success, failure or disaster. Though now I just stand and watch, my adrenalin still flows when the engines scream and the tyres pour smoke as the red light turns to green.



FERRARI'S WINNERS





Tomorrow will be the first race for the latest Ferrari, the 126C3, based on a carbon-fibre monococque designed by the British engineer Harvey Postlethwaite, a recent addition to the factory staff

Ferrari has won more British Grands Prix than any other constructor. Other scores: Lotus 8, McLaren 5, Tyrrell 2, Williams 2, Maserati 2, Cooper 2. Brabham, Alfa Romeo, Matra, Vanwall and Mercedes-Benz 1 each. Six of Ferrari's victories have been at Silverstone, out of a total of 21 Grands Prix held there. Out of 35 British Grands Prix, 13 have been won by the driver who went on to become world champion that season; six have been won by the reigning world champion

John Grimwade

moreover... Miles Kington

Justice takes a holiday

A Moral Tale for our Times

Edward Whipsnade was a model citizen. He always drove on the left and invariably stood for the Queen, though she had never stood for him. He rendered unto God those things which were God's, and unto Caesar those things which were Caesar's, which caused the tax people no end of trouble. So when he went on holiday, he decided to let the police know so that they could keep an eye on his place. He popped into the little local police station and there spoke to a man whom we shall call Constable Addison, as that is the name by which he liked to be known.

"I am going on holiday in the first two weeks of August," said Edward Whipsnade. "I have many valuables in my house which a burglar would like to get his hands on. I wonder if you could . . .?"

"Of course, sir," said Constable Addison. "Just give us your name and address, and the exact position of these valuables, with the whereabouts of the receipts, if possible."

"How can that help you?"

"It will save time," said the constable mysteriously.

Mr Whipsnade did as he was requested. And there, gentle reader, our story might have ended were it not that he had made one small significant error. He had said he was going on holiday in the first two weeks of August. This was a slip of the mind. He was in fact going on holiday in the *last* two weeks of the same month.

And thus it was that early in August Mr Whipsnade came home from a Wagner evening and entered his house to find a man on the sitting-room floor putting his valuables into a neat pile, preparatory to taking them out of the French windows. The man gasped. This was as nothing compared to the gasp Mr Whipsnade gave when he recognised the man as Constable Addison.

"What are you doing?" said Mr Whipsnade sternly.

"Just checking, sir, just checking. I was passing the house when I remembered your words about being on holiday, so I thought I'd cast an eye on your valuables. May I ask, by the way, why you are not on holiday? It is an offence to deceive the police by wilfully staying at home after announcing your absence."

Ordinarily Mr Whipsnade might have blushed and gone straight to bed, but a man who has come straight from a Wagner evening is a very different kettle of fish.

"I feel you are up to no good, Constable," he said. "Stay where you are while I call the police."

At this, the so-called constable burst into tears and explained everything. He was not, it seemed, a policeman at all but a member of a gang of unscrupulous burglars. They had set up a fake police station in this residential part of Kensington so that wealthy householders would report their holiday times to them. The "policemen" would then gently deprive the rich residents of their videos, jewelry, Matisses and other goodies.

"And give unto the poor, I suppose," said Whipsnade, surprised at his own sharp irony.

"No, sir," sniffed Addison. "We was going to sell the stuff and blue the proceeds on Crazy Spartan in the 2.30 at Newbury on Saturday. It's a sure thing."

This placed Mr Whipsnade in a quandary. On the one hand he had enough evidence to send Addison down for a very long time. On the other hand he knew, as a leading racehorse owner, that Crazy Spartan would not in fact win the 2.30 at Newbury, but that the race would unexpectedly go to French Rocket. He would himself have backed French Rocket heavily, except that he was for the moment rather short of funds.

"I have a suggestion," said Mr Whipsnade slowly. "If you and your syndicate come in with me, I can give you some rather surprising information about the race of which you speak."

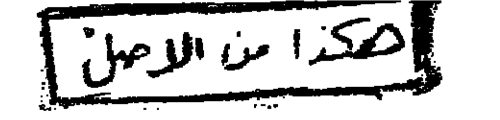
And so it was that "Constable" Addison rose from being a common thief to become an expert connoisseur of the turf, and that Edward Whipsnade started on the spiral of crime and deception which was to drag him down after five years to being an OBE and a Justice of the Peace. His new life would leave him no time for Wagner at all. I am sorry to say that he never missed it.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 104)

ACROSS
1 Hand over (7)
5 Covering (5)
8 Belonging to us (3)
9 Matching word (7)
10 Mature insect (5)
11 Soviet Union (1.1.1.1)
12 Marsupial (7)
14 Wheel-driven boat (6.7)
16 Slanting (7)
18 Poetry scansion (4)
21 With whole choir (5)
22 Equal day and night (7)
23 Male offspring (3)
24 Pasta wheat (5)
25 Formula (7)

DOWN
1 Food container (4)
2 Golf course (5)
3 Voice throwing (13)
4 Lover (5)
5 Firstborn
6 Small window (7)
7 Animal print (8)
13 Germinated (8)
15 Expander (7)
17 Happening (5)
19 Under age (5)
20 Test (4)

SOLUTION TO No 103
ACROSS: 1 Chisel 5 Adrift 8 Aft 9 Slates 10 On land 11 Loon 12 Greeting 13 Psyche 15 Failed 17 Carillon 20 Jess 22 Addled 23 Inroad 24 Gun 25 Groyne 26 Gadget
DOWN: 2 Hello 3 Satanic 4 Lasagne 5 Atone 6 Relet 7 Finance 14 Slander 15 Finding 16 Injured 18 Inlay 19 Ledge 21 Spare
(Solution to No 104 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise



FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Killer without a cause



The tragic death this week of Keith Wickenden, popular MP, experienced pilot and adventurous tycoon, was widely reported to be due to pulmonary sarcoidosis. Although this disease in not rare, it is little known to the general public. Its cause is unknown, but it results in chronic inflammation, usually in the lymphatic glands, the lungs, the inner eye and the skin.

Frequently it attacks more than one site; sometimes the disease is associated with changes in calcium metabolism.

The inflammation in the lungs, later leading to fibrosis (scarring), and frequently coupled with enlargement of the glands at the base of the lungs, can give rise to marked breathlessness and tiredness, so that patients see their doctors fairly early in the disease. Ninety per cent of patients, usually treated with steroids, recover within two years; 10 per cent tend to develop a so-called progressive sarcoidosis which can be controlled, but not quickly cleared, with the same drugs.

Dr Robert Davies, chest physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, said that heart involvement, although very rare, is in his view the most common cause of death in sarcoidosis. The disease can either attack the muscles of the heart, giving rise to a cardiomyopathy, or the heart's conducting system; damage to the latter can cause irregular action of the heart and sudden death.

Gardening hazards



Little did Adam, God's first gardener, know that the serpent was not the only danger lurking in the Garden of Eden. Dead heading the roses, picking the gooseberries or slashing the blackthorn has its hazards too.

Rheumatologists have long known that, however carefully doctors remove a thorn which has penetrated a joint cavity some traces are left behind and can be seen under the microscope. In people sensitive to extracts of plant thorns this can give rise to an acute arthritis, plant thorn synovitis, in the pierced and impregnated joint.

Dr. S. J. Hawkins of The Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases in Bath has now described a case, where rheumatoid arthritis followed an attack of plant thorn synovitis. The luckless rose pruner developed classic rheumatoid arthritis within a week or two; well within a year her blood not only showed the serological changes associated with that disease, but also demonstrated an immune reaction wherever extract of rose thorn was later injected.

Gardeners are not necessarily safer if they hang up the secateurs, abandon the garden, and take refuge with the cat beside the fireside; for another case of mono-articular arthritis was demonstrated in London this week: this time a cat flea was the causative agent.

Deaf shots

Rifle shooting reaches its climax at Bisley this month; the Ashburton yesterday, the Queen's Prize next week. Next month the "glorious twelfth" starts the shooting season. Throughout the summer, sportsmen have been shattering clay pigeons, while their compatriots in the Territorial Army have been hitting target tanks on the gunnery ranges at Lulworth. Twenty years ago these pursuits would have been quite noisy enough to ensure that Harley Street would have had a steady supply of prematurely deafened men.

The Army, mindful of hearing forever damaged by the war or national service, is now very strict; plugs or ear defenders are compulsory on the small arms ranges, and tank crews are protested by "bone domes", crash-helmet-type headgear which combines headphones and ear protectors.

Although Purdeys, the Queen's gunsmiths, said they encourage their customers always to use ear plugs, Peter Brown an Oxfordshire expert, and a shooting man himself, said he was appalled at the number of fellow guns who were still prepared to destroy pheasants and hearing in the same afternoon.

Acute deafness, often associated with ringing in the ears, usually improves after 24 hours, but each episode causes some residual damage which may not be noticeable until revealed by impairment in hearing in middle age.

Plugs are cheap. Even the most expensive are under £7, so the older shot now shouting at his family, and deaf to his grandchildren, may well wish that he had invested in some 30 years earlier; even now it is not too late to start wearing them so as to preserve what hearing is left.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical Correspondent

No millions for Mrs Said

Penny Perrick on the marital problems of Muslim women



Wendy Holle

Mrs Mariyam Said, lately of Oman, presently living in Earl's Court, London, read about Marvin Mitchelson's latest divorce court triumph with some bitterness. Mr Mitchelson's client, a 24-year-old European-born former shop assistant, won a record-breaking £50m share of her Saudi Arabian husband's property, a settlement beyond the dreams of Arab women like Mrs Said, however rich the husbands they are divorcing.

Mrs Said was married against her will to her first cousin in 1975 when she was 23. Five years later she was divorced without her knowledge. She said that her situation is typical of women in the Gulf States. "After the men have finished with you they like you to go back to your own family and live like a nanny, looking after their children, whom they might occasionally visit."

She was sent over to England as a young girl and educated at a secondary school in North London. Later she got a job with the Midland Bank and rented a flat. She said she never intended to become a traditional Muslim wife, shrouded in dark robes, humbly subservient to her husband and living a below-stairs kind of life with her female in-laws. But Mrs Said said that she was tricked into just such a marriage by her father and uncle who wanted their jointly owned property to remain in the family.

First her uncle came to London and persuaded her to come home for a holiday. At Bahrain airport she was greeted effusively by her uncle's son who, in the airport's confusion, managed to take away her passport. This man was 30 years old and his parents stressed how anxious they were to see him married. Mrs Said asked to be allowed to return to England to consider the prospect, but great pressure was put on her by both families and even by her future husband's employer to get the wedding over quickly.

For the first six months of their marriage Mr Said was a kindly, indulgent husband, frequently bringing his wife to London for great shopping binges at Selfridges. Trouble began when Mrs Said insisted on having her first baby delivered at Queen Charlotte's Hospital since she found the medical facilities at home very primitive. This new-fangled idea of hers annoyed her mother-in-law not, apparently, a woman to be trifled with.

By the time the Saids' second son was born in 1979, they were a family at war. Mr Said continued to visit his old Oxford Street haunts, but now he left his wife and children at home. The following year, during one of his absences, his brothers came to Mrs Said's house and dismissed the servants. When Mr Said returned he spent most of his time at his mother's house, coming home to his wife only to threaten her.

The Saids' house was leased to them by the international construction company which employed Mr Said. Soon after the chair-throwing incident Mrs Said – she suspects on her husband's say-so – received a letter from the company terminating the lease. Hoping to cool the air, Mrs Said's father-in-law bought her a return ticket to London and, since she was now worried about her own safety, she flew there with her children. Drawn, inevitably, to Oxford Street, Mrs Said saw her husband strolling hand in hand in hand with a glamorous blonde.

Leaving the children in London, she flew home and went straight to the Minister of Justice, demanding that her husband be forced to explain himself in court – "because for the last three years, I hadn't known whether I had a husband or not". In court, Mr Said said that he had divorced his wife in 1980 on the grounds of her desertion. Mrs Said said: "Since we had been living together for most of that year, I wanted to know just when he had divorced me. There were no records of the divorce, although my husband insisted that he had brought two witnesses. He said that no one had told me that I was divorced because if I knew, then I might remarry and my property would pass to a stranger."

Mrs Said insisted on her right to have proper divorce papers and asked for a reasonable amount of maintenance. Although her husband now owned a tile factory, sports shop and several properties the sum awarded to her, on condition that she and the children moved permanently to Oman, was just about enough to pay half the electricity bill. Since she couldn't support two small children on this meagre settlement, she came back to London where she now lives on her own dwindling family capital and her salary as a part-time computer analyst.

Compared to her own five divorced aunts, who has no choice but to return in disgrace and poverty to their families, Mrs Said considers herself lucky. She has a job, a home of her own and freedom to marry again. Neverless, she has made her children wards of court, refuses to reveal her real name or to be photographed for this article and puts up with the fact that her flat looks out on to a thunderous stretch of dual-carriageway "because I can see if anyone is coming up the street to find me". What riles her is that "in Islam, women are supposed to be respected and protected, but in fact they have no rights at all."

TALKBACK

Offended parents

From Trevor Berry, Bromley, Kent.

The term "one parent family" is offensive to non-custodial parents keen to preserve a worthwhile responsible role as parents. It was therefore disappointing to see Malcolm Wicks, Director of the Centre for Family Policy Studies, make liberal use of that expression (Family policy test, Wednesday Page, June 29).

The much publicized idea that most divorced men fail in their financial obligations may be a myth. A "survey of access to children after divorce" undertaken among Gingerbread and Families Need Fathers members *(Divided Children, 1982 – £1.00)* showed that nearly 70 per cent of the custodial mothers were receiving maintenance payments, of whom over 50 per cent were happy with the amount they were receiving. So the study suggests that the majority of separated fathers accept the financial obligation to their absent families to the best of their ability.

"Children of separated parents" would be more apt and less emotive than "one parent family" if it is really the children whose welfare is paramount.

Private grief

From John Hilton, Bath District Schizophrenia Group

Mrs Stokes's harrowing account (Wednesday page, June 29) of her collision with the "open door" policy, plus a psychiatrist with libertarian principles, tells it all. But there is no general recognition of the extent of similar suffering. Many of the million or so first degree relatives of people with schizophrenia in this country can tell equally agonizing stories.

The tide set rolling by anti-psychiatry gospellers, together with "rights" campaigners, long ago passed the point at which net benefit turned to net damage.

There must be few patients left who are needlessly and unwillingly "incarcerated", and for every one of these there must be thousands needing proper care and not getting it. Tens of thousands more are about to be added to those whose "community care" is often, at the best, a back bedroom in the flat of an ailing widowed mother.

This sort of privatization helps balance budgets. But it would cost the Exchequer or the rates nothing if psychiatrists and administrators – except for clear reasons against – were to recognize relatives as the primary care agents – which they frequently are, and collaborate with them instead of, so often, treating them as non-persons.

School where Protestant and Catholic children learn to live in harmony

Breaching the Belfast wall

At an end-of-term barbecue on the shores of Belfast Lough, the principal of the province's first fully-integrated secondary school for Roman Catholics and Protestants could hardly conceal her delight that she was still enrolling pupils for the next school year.

For, when Lagan College opened two years ago, there were only 28 pupils whose families had taken the risk of supporting a unique venture in particularly unsuitable terrain. Many armchair dreamers had wished to challenge the sectarian nature of Northern Ireland's education system, but here was a charitable trust actually doing something concrete, even though it was the year of the H-block hunger-strike. One year later the idea had taken root; there were 90 pupils on the register, and in September 72 new boys and girls will enter the school's still temporary home in south Belfast.

Pehaps even more will enroll during the two-month summer holiday and show that despite the building of a brick wall in north Belfast as a permanent barrier between Roman Catholics and Protestants, there are middle and working-class parents of both faiths prepared for their children to learn together about their seperate cultures and traditions. Only one child has withdrawn from the school and no parent has so far requested that his or her child should no longer attend shared religious education classes.

A crucial moment has however, been reached; the school is about to apply to the Northern Ireland Office for government aid. Until now Lagan has survived on generous grants and response to public appeals, but it now believes it will be able to meet the government requirement for a minimum of 300 pupils to show that there is a demand for its type of education. Government policy is to encourage integrated education in the province and teachers and parents hope the liberally-minded Nicholas Scott, Under-Secretary of State, responsible for education in the province, will favour their application. If he does not, Northern Ireland will hear loud protests.

In her first term, the principal, Mrs Sheila Greenfield, had 300 applicants for staff jobs. Three full-time teachers engaged for next term have taken a drop in salary to join, and two part-timers have given up full employment to participate in the experiment.

The only sign – apart from Christian names, which in the province are often the best clue to a person's religion – that the school is inter-denominational occurs at assembly, when half the children make the sign of the Cross. Even at times of sectarian tension on the streets there have been no clashes on the school premises, though the teachers are adamant that the differences between the two creeds are not ignored.

A mixture of Irish and British Commonwealth history, is taught – the battle of the Boyne as well as the 1916 rising. "It is probably the most exciting and taxing teaching job in Northern Ireland because it sharpens everyone's historical awareness," the history teacher said. "The children are always prepared to listen to what the other side have been told, and then they bounce ideas around in class".

The Irish language is now on the curriculum; literature is a blend of the best from both countries. School sport includes both soccer and Gaelic football.

With its equal representation of Roman Catholic and Protestant among pupils, teachers and governors, Lagan is unique. But as Mrs Greenfield explained: "These children have to spend the rest of their lives together in Northern Ireland, so they need to spend their schooldays learning to respect and trust each other. No wonder mistrust and fears build up if they are segregated. It is ridiculous because higher education in the province is not segregated."

Paddy O'Hanlon's 13-year-old son Cormac left a Roman Catholic boys' grammar school to go to Lagan and quickly met his best friend – a protestant from East Belfast. Cormac was at first nervous and unsure, but now the two are almost inseparable, meeting regularly during school holidays and often at weekends, when they telephone each other and go to Belfast to the cinema. Cormac's mother said: "We sent him to Lagan because he started to use slang about Protestants in the home, and we didn't want it to continue. Now Protestants are just other boys, though he still has problems going to school in case youths from a Catholic secondary school in the neighbourhood see his blazer and tie and start to mock him. But we're delighted with how he is developing into such a more easy-going boy."

Though Lagan has so far triumphantly confounded the cynics, there are problems, and its future is uncertain. It is anxiously awaiting report from the inspector of education on its standards, and it is constantly aware of the danger of becoming a haven for middle-class children who have failed the 11 plus. It is slowly attracting pupils from the working class but Lagan dearly wants also to recruit more from the impoverished areas as well as increased numbers of girls and children who have been offered grammar school places.

Protestant chaplains visit the school, though no Roman Catholic priest has officially done so and the local Catholic bishop, Dr Cahal Daly, without naming Lagan, appeared critical when he said it was a pity people opted out of a well-organized system of religious education into which the church had put vast resources. Many people inthe province had expected a more positive approach but Dr Daly has big problems to confront. A convinced ecumenist, he is having to move carefully as it's known that some of the conservative elements in the diocese are resisting his ideas.

But the most urgent problem is finance. Latest enrolments, however, have convinced the governors that when it reaches a five-form entry Lagan will have achieved the target of 300 pupils. Fees at £625 a year with a sliding scale according to parental income have helped towards that target, but with no assistance for books, school meals or transport, the staff admit it has been a struggle.

Government policy is to encourage integration in a province where 90 per cent of secondary education is segregated, but at a time dwindling school rolls and schools closing through fear it might be embarrassed to be seen offering a grant to Lagan. But after all the talking from ministers about the two traditions learning to respect each other and the distinctive "witness" of the Northern Ireland team at Stormont, many believe if Lagan meets the criteria, its case will be almost irresistible.

Richard Ford

FIRST PERSON

Travails and travels of an office gypsy

It is wet and raining and I am gazing out of the window at the rain teeming down in front of the rather severe facade of Brompton Library, opposite. My state of mind is close to utter boredom. I've tried reading *The Times* to alleviate the boredom because I know it's all in the mind, but after an hour I am beyond it and need to do something other than wait for the odd phone call to invade the silence.

The problem may be that I work for four hard-working men, often out of the office, and I am simply the temporary typist from the agency who is supposed to recharge the coffee percolator, answer the door and the telephone and type things beautifully. On the phone I am to give the impression of a vastly efficient, well run office, but what actually happens is that the phone rings so rarely that I have forgotten which temp job it is and I answer with delay and vagueness. The typing work comes in occasionally, but is always needed urgently, so that instead of calmly typing it, panic sets in.

Temp jobs keep the adrenalin going. The state of fear on Monday mornings when being instructed on the job, the names of the people in the office, the machinery, where the "ladies" is – not to mention trying to find the office – all tend to be overwhelming, but it does keep one in a state of challenge.

Usually, on Day One you manage to get going with the typewriter, telephones etc., and you put out tentative feelers as to who might be friends. In typing pools, people tend to be pretty friendly on Day One, because they are often manned by "losers" – people who simply pound away, supervised by some inferior dragon, simply because they have to earn the money and have not got the qualifications to do anything else. In other places, if they are English, it takes about three days to have any real communication.

There are sometimes appalling failures. One day the first person I met was a worried-looking ex-army/naval man who "managed" the office. There had obviously been some "temp" trouble (i.e. an unsatisfactory previous one) and then I saw the electronic typewriter, which I had not a clue how to work. He felt I could easily manage it and I was game to have a go, but the office was a tiny sort of corridor shared by three other women and a pekingese. A couple of hours later, a raging headache and a wastepaper basket full of my efforts on the unconquered electronic machine, I decided to give up.

Another disaster was in a tax accountant's. True to form, there were elegant offices upstairs – and downstairs were pokey, subterranean areas where the clients rarely came. The job was audio typing and I could not understand most of what the man said – and when I could it simply was not English. I just bashed out as much as I could, roughly, realizing the hopelessness.

The satisfactory secretarial equation is that you are being useful to someone and they are being useful for you. What often happens is that you get stuff thrown at you, and you are simply supposed to operate like a machine. One of the great things about always leaving is that you come across lots of people who long to leave and sometimes lack the confidence to go, or they can't afford to go down to a lower salary.

A positive aspect of temping is that you haven't committed yourself to something you loathe for years. Often the jobs are uninteresting, but you do come across all sorts of people and situations.

It's important to try to be positive, although often easier said than done, about being a sort of office gypsy for years on end but the sort of secretarial work where you are not constantly running around after some director, typing massive reports and letters constantly can allow you to get on with your own life and in some way it balances the position one gets into simply to pay the rent and eat.

Jean Southon

THE TIMES DIARY

Disinherited

Poor old Peter Shore is not having much luck in his bid to become leader of the Labour Party. Even his own constituency party in Bethnal Green and Stepney has voted to support Eric Heffer instead. Shore did lead Heffer and Kinnock on the first ballot of his constituency general management committee, but on the second, with Kinnock eliminated, he went down by 32 votes to 29.

Bearish

I see now where the Royal Mint went wrong over the £1 coin. They should have sold it for £1.10. The mint's Australian counterpart is currently advertising a 10 gramme gold $200 coin, bearing a koala design. It is a limited issue (they are not saying how many) and will be available only at building society branches – price $210. Orders have to be in by August 19, and at present Australians can order as many golden koalas as they want – but the Royal Australian Mint reserves the right to close the offer at any time. I begin to think this money-making business could be a pretty good racket.

● *Now that Britain is swooning in heat and even Eskimos must be lapping up ice cream, it gives me a warm feeling to note that Wolsey report an order for 20,000 thermal underwear vests and pantaloons. The order comes from Saudi Arabia.*

Poghead unvisited

Foreign foods continue to bemuse. Peter Orr was confronted in Calais with a choice of Fish and ships, Egg and ships, or Poghead flapped, but, sadly, did not dare risk the last-named. Roger Pierce, at the Ziv Kinneret restaurant, Tiberias, could not make out Sheep limping, but thought he knew all too well what Filled bowels meant. At the Serhan restaurant in Bursa, Turkey, G. C. Triger faced Gardner Roasted, Shaving Roasted, or Sam blung Roll Up. The Tsadziki taverns in Crania, Crete, offered Joyce Rackham Octapus frig, Shrims frig and Liverish. And when staff at the Santai Malam, Jakarta, saw Edward Hunter copying down Full Creamed Crap in Scrambled Eggs, they gave him the recipe. It was quite a relief.

Railway cutting

The Poet Laureate's preoccupation with rhythm and steam engines dates back to his prep school days. A schoolmate, the late Labour MP J. P. W. Mallalieu, relates in his autobiography, published this week, how the young Betjeman came to grief while intoning a chant and accompanying himself by pulling on a skylight rope. "They spent about a week in the Sick Room picking bits of glass out of his head", writes Mallalieu dispassionately. "This was a serious matter for the rest of us", he adds, because they were deprived during his absence of the pleasure of playing with Betjeman's "unusually sophisticated stationary steam engine".

BARRY FANTONI



"Next thing the Tory right wing will demand the abolition of seat belts"

● *Car manufacturers are pandering to the aggressive instinct of learner drivers. An outer London driving school is advertising vehicles "with duel control".*

QED

A university fellow has sent me the rubric from his son's Oxford and Cambridge Board A-level exam in Latin. It reads, in part: "Answer five questions in all. Answer at least two from Section A and at least one from Section B. Your other two questions may be chosen from any of the three sections. Section A – Answer at least two questions from this Section and not more than four. Choose questions on at least two Topics. Answer at least one odd-numbered question and at least one even-numbered question. Do not answer more than two questions on any Topic. The allocation of marks is shown in brackets." Latin seems simple by comparison.



A group in New York called the Fruitarians has launched a campaign for plants' rights, urging people not to mow their lawns because it hurts the grass. I am worried about the group's name. Reports from Russia claim that the nervous system of an apple is so highly developed that it can produce useful amounts of electricity, and the same has been said here of lemons. I hope these Big Apple fruitarians, who presumably eat fruit rather than vegetables, do not think that fruits have no feelings.

PHS

Mondale: an open approach to Europe

by Geoffrey Smith

On present form, the next President of the United States will be either Ronald Reagan or Walter Mondale. We have had two and a half years to find out what a Reagan presidency means for the Atlantic alliance, but what would be the implications of a Mondale presidency for Britain and for America's other allies?

I discussed this with Mr Mondale at his Washington home. My overall impression was of a man who attaches great importance to the alliance, is well informed on the issues confronting its other members, would wish to work closely with them, is sensitive to their anxieties, but would not always be responsive to their needs because of other pressures upon him.

Mr Mondale would come to the presidency with a stronger background in international affairs than any other President since Nixon, whose record in foreign policy has largely been obscured by Watergate. "I have travelled extensively for years in Europe and England", Mr Mondale told me. "I know most of your leaders, both in and out of government. I know many of your business, banking, financial, labour and religious leaders."

Know them he might, but would he agree with them? He would not share the same ideological assumptions that bring a rapport between President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl. But that would almost certainly matter less than Mr Mondale's flagrant disregard for allied interests in his support for trade protection.

The only time throughout our conversation that he appeared ill at case was when we dwelt on this subject. That, at least, was some reassurance. If a politician cannot bring himself to do the right thing, it is better that he should be embarrassed at doing the wrong thing. Mr Mondale was at pains to present himself as an international free trader – "what you hear from me is a person who wants more open international trading" – forced by the iniquitous self-interest of others to espouse protectionism as a retaliatory measure. He was "tired of interminable discussions in which we get the shadows and somebody else gets the substance".

He almost *implied* that as President, he might use his support for domestic contents legislation as a lever with which to secure "a policy of equivalent openness" from other countries. But when it was put to him like that, he was not prepared to accept that this was his position.

The conclusion I drew was that he was indeed after the substance on this occasion, in the form of the AFL–CIO endorsement for the Democratic nomination. The strong flow of protectionist sentiment in the trade unions makes it advisable for him to follow suit. But his heart is not in it. My guess is that as President, he would do as little as he could to implement protectionist measures, but that he would be so compromised by his previous support that he would find it hard to resist them.

On this topic, my conversations with members of the Administration were far more encouraging. Both they and Mr Mondale fulminated, with some justification, against the EEC's agricultural export subsidies. On both sides there was recognition of public pressure in the United States for protectionist legislation. But the present administration remains determined to resist it.

On East-West trade, however, the balance of virtue from a European standpoint is precisely the other way round. What has incensed European opinion is not so much the Reagan Administration's desire to impose more rigorous controls on trade with Eastern Europe, not even its opposition to the Siberian pipeline, but unilateral action by the United States to enforce its judgment outside its own territory.

Mr Mondale is fully aware of this. "I don't know if these characters", he remarked contemptuously, "have focused on the emotional explosiveness of the reach of extra-territoriality. It is a remedy that ought to be sparingly used, and almost inevitably fails". He went on to explain why. "What if one of these European leaders said: 'Well I'm for the pipeline, but the United States has told me to be against it, therefore I'm against it'. Would they have a chance of being re-elected? Of course not, any more than the other way round. The beginning of a wise President is to start to understand the predicament of your friend, just as you demand that he understands yours".

The obvious sincerity with which those words were spoken was impressive to a British listener. He appreciates how an alliance should work. But he does not want to remove all controls on trade with the East. In non-stategic items the United States, he said, must be prepared to compete openly in trading with Eastern Europe as elsewhere. But he claims that he would be very tough on items of military significance.

But how much softer than President Reagan would he be towards the Soviet Union? He believes that it is a tragedy that for five years there has been no significant discussion between the heads of the two governments. But he would not be so soft as might be supposed from his advocacy of a nuclear freeze. This is another example of his accommodating domestic political pressure: it does not mean that his heart is to be found on Greenham Common.

A nuclear freeze means different things to different people in the United States. What does it mean to Mr Mondale? "Number one, it is not unilateral. We seek to negotiate a freeze on deployment within the context of a mutual, verifiable arrangement; mutual meaning balanced so that each side's security is served, verifiable so that it is enforceable, and violations can be immediately discerned."

It is hard to see how this definition would distinguish Mr Mondale's freeze from the balanced disarmament agreement that Mr Reagan and other Western leaders are seeking. Mr Mondale explained the distinction entirely in terms of attitude, not of substance. His idea of a freeze "reflects a growing impatience and anxiety with the current pace of arms control". Or, to put it less generously, he wants to satisfy leftish Democrats by making apparently radical noises on arms control without committing himself to any fundamental change of policy.

While pursuing disarmament accords, he would also wish to set new priorities for modernizing Nato forces: "I believe that the McNamara-Bundy and General Rodgers ideas for moving towards precision-guided missiles to try to find a conventional alternative to a nuclear first-strike doctrine is within our reach". So it may be, technologically, but it would require Nato members to spend more on defence.

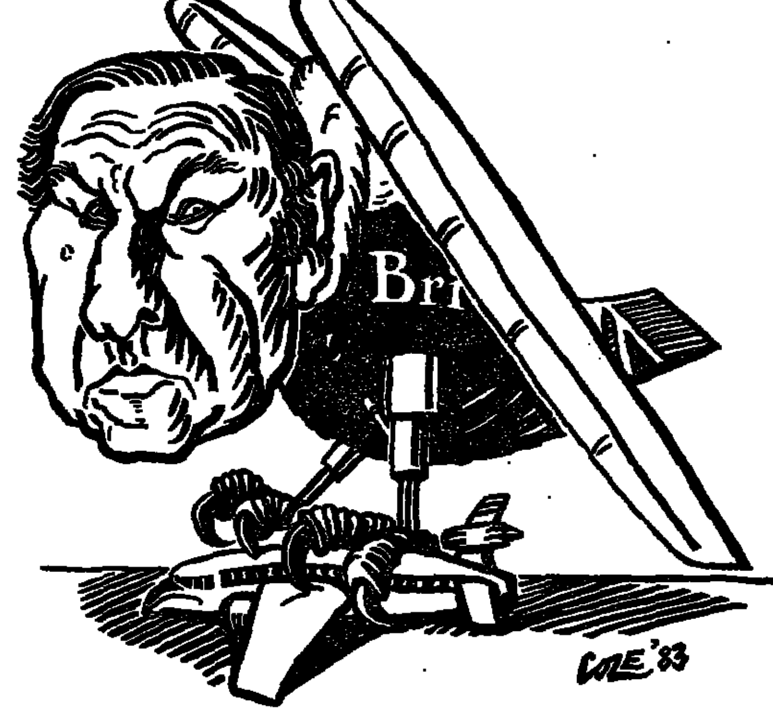
Mr Mondale countered this objection in two ways. If his policy of "coordinated, prudent economic growth" were pursued, the allies would not find it that hard; and he would be the first President who really took seriously the need for a rationalization of military production within Nato. "We waste so much in Nato in duplicating equipment" that a good deal of money could be saved in this way.

But what guarantee could there be that this would not turn into an extension of the Buy America policy? The answer was quintessential Mondale: "I don't have anything to say on that, except to say that as President I would try harder than, I think, all previous Presidents, and I would try to strike an agreement with our partners that appealed to the citizens of Europe as fair, and I would try to bring the interests in our country along". Fair, reasonable, but perhaps lacking a little in the ring of resolution.

The principal doubt must be whether he would have the strength to resist the domestic pressures to move away from his constructive purposes. But as I left, I felt that he had justified the claims he made in the first few minutes of our conversation: "I think you would have a President who understood Europe and who understood the importance of having good relations".

The Times Portrait: Sir John King

Hard man in the BA control tower



Peter Hermon, head of British Airways' European Services, is said to have been in tears when he walked out of BA's headquarters for the last time earlier this week. The abrupt dismissal of Hermon and several senior colleagues will reinforce the feelings of those who believe that Sir John King, the airline's 63-year-old chairman, is a bully determined to get his way whatever the personal cost.

The other side of the coin is the evident enthusiasm among BA's younger managers for the way King has transformed an airline that had become an embarrassing shambles. "It used to be words, words, words", one manager says. "Nothing was actually ever *done* to make any difference to the great marshmallow".

King would be the first to admit that in turning round British Airways, people have been bruised. In such desperate situations, he believes, there is no time to change people's attitudes; the people themselves must be changed. But while he would put the greater good of the airline before the feelings of individuals, he takes no pleasure in this. He warned earlier this year that management as well as workers would have to share in the cuts to be made.

The briefing given to King before he took over in February 1981 will probably remain secret. Despite the efforts of the incumbent management to persuade him of its impracticality, John Knott, the then Trade Secretary, whose department was responsible for the airline, was determined that BA should be privatized.

Whether the management knew or could bring themselves to admit that the airline was on course for disaster is uncertain. But King's inheritance, at a time of world recession, was an overmanned, inefficient organization that had bought far more aircraft than it could afford or use. It was so badly run that new jumbos were leaving for America with dirty cabins for want of sufficient vacuum cleaners at Heathrow.

After turning down the chairmanship of British Steel on a friend's warning that it could ruin a good business career, King seemed to have made a worse mistake. For a time, the airline's management seemed to be keeping their new chairman at arm's length. But they underestimated his feel for business which those close to him say is one of his most striking attributes.

Critics say that simply hacking away at the airline's costs is typical, that he lacks any sense of strategy. His response would be that one of BA's problems has been its preoccupation with strategy at the expense of basic management. Like most successful businessmen, he never lets any profound theories of management obscure a real sense of priority: it means nothing at the end of the day that BA flies Concorde and has a revenue of more than £2,000m if it cannot make a profit.

King undoubtedly runs British Airways, for all its size, in the same pragmatic way he ran his first small engineering business, Whitehouse Industries, which he started in 1938 at 19. He was born in London of Yorkshire parents and appears to have emerged from school with no qualifications whatever. What he learned about engineering came from experience in a series of workshops.

Despite a sensitivity about this modest start, it appears to have done King no harm. Taking the practical view that ball bearings found their way into a host of products, he began making them after the war and by 1960 the success of Pollard Ball Bearings, which had grown from 90 to 2,000 employees in ten years, had made him a comfortable millionaire.

Wealth brought with it social acceptance. Outside business, King is very much country gentry with 2,000 acres in Leicestershire and a love of horses. He has been a master of foxhounds, including the Belvoir, owned a famous showjumper, Mr Pollard, and held a National Hunt trainer's permit.

Despite his apparently relaxed approach to life, he is frequently on the phone by 7am, keeps up what amounts to a running commentary from the radio-phone of his Rolls-Royce and knows far more than he ever admits to. He does not suffer fools lightly and his abrasiveness at some of BA's more public press conferences has not shown him to best advantage. He is certainly not a man to be crossed.

A determination to prune some of the more spendthrift ways of the National Enterprise Board when he was its deputy chairman and his influence in backing Mrs Thatcher's no-nonsense approach to industry helped get him the job at BA. Now he is to receive a peerage.

King clearly admires Mrs Thatcher – the feeling is reciprocated – and took his other main business interest, Babcock International, out of the CBI after Sir Terence Beckett's speech in which he questioned the Government's economic policies. After Beckett then turned to open admiration of the Prime Minister, King remarked that it was a bit like "turning from Brighton rock to Turkish delight in 24 hours."

As at Babcock, King has been successful at BA by picking the right managers. He spent several months persuading Colin Marshall, BA's new chief executive, to join the airline. King's achievement, say his admirers within BA, is to have taken a grip on a company that was lost, pointed it in the right direction and then made sure that it had the executives to take it there.

"He has stood British Airways on its head," one insider says. "The management used to say 'these are the routes, these are the aircraft, let's get some passengers.' Now they are saying, 'there are people who want to fly, let's organize the airline to cater for them.'"

King has undoubtedly enjoyed every minute of it.

Zia's power ploy as the black day flags

Islamabad

A middle-aged man wearing a black armband parked his car the other day in the forecourt of the Shalimar Hotel in Rawalpindi, a few steps from the Pakistani army's GHQ. Outside, platoons of police sat in trucks. Other police walked up and down swinging their *lathis* – long, heavy canes.

A knot of waiting journalists, a magistrate and several plain clothes police in *shalmar* and *kameez* – the baggy trousers and long shirt that have become official national dress in Pakistan – surrounded the man with the armband.

The magistrate addressed him: "I have to tell you", he said in English, "that the meeting you have called has been banned by the Assistant Commissioner. I would be obliged if you now leave this hotel."

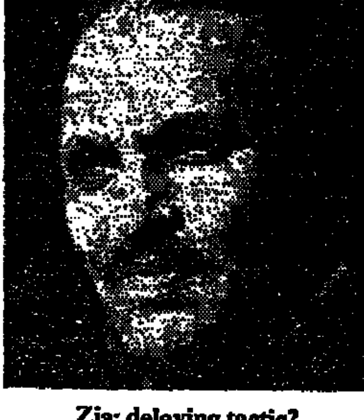
No one was much disposed to argue against such a show of force, and the group broke up. Later, at the Silver Grill restaurant, the man, Chaudhry Arshad, acting president of the Pakistani Democratic Party and local chief of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, held a press conference.

Afterwards he was arrested and taken off to be detained for three months. Three journalists who attended the press conference were also arrested, though they were released a few hours later. So ended the "black day" protest by the MRD, an alliance of most of the parties opposed to the martial law regime of President Zia ul-Haq, called to mark the sixth anniversary of his seizure of power.

In most towns and cites throughout the country the demonstration fizzled in much the same way. A few black flags flew. A few party workers went on the streets and were promptly dispersed by swinging *lathis*. Party leaders were arrested.

But MRD are promising themselves another outing on August 1. This, they say, will be bigger and better than anything that has gone before. It is also Independence Day, and the day on which President Zia has promised to unveil a new Islamic constitution for Pakistan.

What the new constitution will look like no one quite knows. The President has three committees preparing proposals for him. One from the Majlis-e-Shoora, the nominated Federal Council which passes for a parliament, announced this week that it has completed its work. Its recommendations are that the 1973 constitution should stand, with amendments that would strenghen the role of the President vis-a-vis the Prime Minister.



Zia; delaying tactic?

Recommendations are also to be received from the Council of Islamic Ideology and from the cabinet itself. Further suggestions are to come from an eminent scientist retained by the President. The President has promised to sift all these possibly conflicting pieces of advice so that he can deliver his proposals on time.

The cynics believe that in the long-promised elections he will pick out the proposals designed best to ensure his own elevation to as powerful a presidency as he now enjoys. The even more cynical – and they are not scarce – suggest that he may not make proposals at all, but merely announce some delaying tactic, such as a further committee to analyse the conflicting recommendations.

It seems unlikely that there could be much of an outcry even if the extreme cynics are right. The high-profile performance of the authorities this week has made people still more unwilling to go on to the streets to demonstrate on behalf of an opposition that is divided and faction-ridden. Even the left-leaning parties are led by prominent members of the feudal landlord class. And the people's memory of the last elected regime of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is not one of unmixed pleasure.

Michael Hamlyn

CORRECTION

Eric Heffer's article yesterday should have said "They believe in the convoy theory . . ." (paragraph 3) and "What we really need is to work towards a Europe that rejects the bureaucratic concepts of the Soviet Union . . ." (6th paragraph from end).

David Watt

Can Labour afford another Foot?

Four things are striking about the Labour Party's leadership election.

First it is a credit to the party (and for that matter, British politics) in one important respect – that the contest is between four thoroughly decent politicians. There is not an ounce of constitutional impropriety or anti-democracy between them. And apart from one or two eyebrow-raising convolutions in Roy Hattersley's earlier career they have all been reasonably consistent and intellectually honest.

Second, what is emphatically not to the credit of the British system is the mechanism which puts the election into the hands of the unions. Labour's tripartite electoral college has the appearance of democracy and no doubt it is less "élitist" than the old electoral college of MPs; but given that the House of Commons is always likely to bend to the right and constituency parties to the left, it is the complexion of the unions at any given time that will determine the leadership of the party. That means in this case, Neil Kinnock, because the unions are predominantly leftward-leaning at present. But the longer-term moral is that the union block vote is an outrageously coarse and corrupt instrument for choosing a potential prime minister.

Third, is that they are all curiously old-fashioned politicians. Peter Shore affects a Churchillian patriotism and indeed sometimes sounds more like Julian Amery than he does Churchill. Eric Heffer is an old-style working-class operator, a cut-down, left-of-centre version of Ernest Bevin. Mr Hattersley is trying hard *not* to look like a younger version of Sir Harold Wilson and not being entirely successful. Mr Kinnock consciously models himself on Aneurin Bevan, and his Welsh cadences and cocky charm do indeed raise echoes of the Master. They are all perfectly competent performers on television.

Finally, it is extraordinarily difficult to know what any of them would actually do either in putting the party together again or in eventually governing the country. Perhaps the series of political manifestos that have been appearing in *The Times* will provide some of the answers – although Mr Peter Shore's effort on this page on Tuesday confirms one's expectation that they will be long on analysis and short on prescription.

Mr Shore is a throwback: an old-fashioned Fabian interventionist who begins where, say, Douglas Jay left off. Like Mr Jay, he does not like foreigners much and is fanatically anti-Common Market. Mr Hattersley is a pragmatic centrist whose natural front is Croslandite but who is not above tacking on one or two egalitarian incrustations such as the compulsory abolition of the public schools and the House of Lords.

Mr Heffer is a pretty straight Tribune group MP with a strong left-wing tinge. He is what his friends would doubtless call "unsound" on Europe in that he has always hankered after a genuine socialist internationalism that would embrace British membership of a left-wing European Community. He is not entirely "sound" on the subject of Tony Benn either, having been highly critical of him at various times in the past, but his chief claim to left-wing support is that he is sounder on this point than Mr Kinnock.

But what about Mr Kinnock himself, the almost certain winner? We know that he too is a Tribune group egalitarian, though without Mr Heffer's stately, working-men's-club flavour. He is sharp-witted, eloquent and friendly. He is anti-Militant. He is a personal follower, admirer and even imitator of Michael Foot; and, like Mr Foot, he seems to be a romantic. But beyond that he is largely an unknown quantity in the country or even to the Labour Party.

In search of Mr Kinnock I have been reading the latest extended statement of his position – his John Mackintosh Memorial Lecture in Edinburgh last month. It is 58 densely typed pages long, but in most respects I cannot now claim to know him much better. It is an extraordinary mish-mash in which one's teeth meet upon all sorts of succulent pieces – a morsel of Marx here, a gobbet of Gramsci there and quite a lot of titbits of Tawney – but without their having had much effect on the flavour or nutritional quality of the enveloping "goo."

So far as I can detect, the line of argument is as follows:

The Labour Party is in danger of becoming a mere "vanguard" party – all activists and no mass party. It is not enough to have policies: the party must regain a legitimacy with the voters that it seems to be losing. How is this to be done?

(a) By latching on to classical themes such as Justice and Liberty and showing that all the bread and butter questions such as the future of the Welfare State are subsidiary to them.

(b) By avoiding unconstitutional behaviour (i.e., he wants to suppress Militant).

(c) By rejecting the Croslandite (i.e., Hattersleyan) view that the present economic system is capable of overcoming its own contradictions. We must impose maximum and minimum wage levels, adopt a sharply progressive income tax, capital and wealth, greatly increase social security benefits.

(d) By sticking like limpets to the trade unions and the notion of a working class.

This is all very well if you start from a socialist position. But it is all terribly vague and leaves all the important questions unanswered. What on earth are we to make of a paragraph like the following, for instance?

"The Socialism we seek aims to give people the maximum possible freedom to control the conditions under which they live and work. It aims to provide a freedom that people will no longer need to be 'given' anything. People will stand free of 'handouts.' The terroristic interference and bureaucratic indifference. Socialism stands, in short, for the freedom of everyone, in contrast to the Conservative freedom for the lucky few who climb a ladder and then kick it away in order to guarantee the superiority of their liberty."

There may be a new Thatcherite socialism lurking here but it is not spelled out and one suspects that the whole paragraph, like so many others, is pure verbiage. That perhaps is the point. Mr Kinnock is another wordsmith in the image of Mr Foot, when what the party needs is a power-broker. The system which makes him the front-runner is basically frivolous and the Labour Party will probably suffer for it.

Philip Howard

The Queen's English out of kilter

This is a red-letter day for Scots and scholars; a purple-letter day if there is anybody who falls into both categories. Joke, joke. "They tell me it takes a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotsman's head, but I don't see how you could get a joke into anyone's head by a surgical operation." Ascribed to an anonymous Scot. It was Sydney Smith who made the original joke about surgical operations.

Today publication is resumed of *A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*, after a long break and threats of death because of the recession. I can quite see that this is not a publication that is going to get on to the best-seller lists – if you are credulous enough to believe in such things – which are combinations of guesswork and old boy network. But it is a majestic work of scholarship that has been coming out for almost 60 years: William Craigie began editing it in 1925.

DOST, as we call it in the fancy, defines and illustrates every word found in the records of Older Scots (down to 1600), and every Scots meaning of every word for the century following that. It is an indispensable reference book for anybody interested in the history of Scottish language, literature, politics, law, medicine, agriculture, and social organization. Yes, yes; but apart from that, is it a good read, Phil? A barbarian Welsh colleague the other day dismissed Scotland as a small, faraway country, where not many people read *The Times*.

The answers are: (1) The history of any ancient civilization and language is of interest to all intelligent people; and (2) yes, it is the sort of dictionary that can be read for pleasure, full of wit and strange learning. Today Aberdeen University publishes Parts 30 and 31 of the great work (Scottish bluntness calls a Part a Part, and not a fancy fascicle), covering the old Scots language from *Paviloun* to *Pnewmaticks*.

They take us back to a vanished but still familiar country where a penny was wealth ("of a thousand herrings a penny") and pikery was theft, when a picture was an effigy, when Scotland had Lords and Commissioners of Platt to supervise the explosive matter of ministers and stipends, and when "no woman be suffered to sit in church with plyds wpon thair heids, because it is a cleuck to thair sleiping". (Let us agree, Mr Compositor, for both our sakes, from now on to translate Old Scots into modern English.)

Consider the fascinating business of *Penny-brydals*, weddings at which each guest contributed a sum of money towards the cost of the booze. I have seen the same prodigal process going on still at wedding receptions in Glasgow and darkest South Ayrshire.

In the dictionary the two opposing sides of the Scottish character, John Knox and Mac Bacchus, rant at each other. Presbytery records rage about the intolerable abominations that fall out at *penny-brydals*. An unfortunate Jock from Kirkcudbright is publicly censured for giving a *penny-brydal* for his daughter-in-law at which were present excommunicated papists. But the most regular and grievous complaint in *DOST* is that *penny-brydals* attract numbers of work-people from their masters' service.

Just like Wembley these days, and no doubt with the same consequences of broken glass and tartan vomit on the pavements.

Anybody with any sense knows that the tartan kilt is a modern invention, popularized by Queen Victoria and her descendants, who look ridiculous in it, and who rip the pennies off gullible tourists, particularly Americans. In Princes Street last summer I saw a fat American negress coming out of a kilt-shop covered in Royal Stuart; head to foot, now is she total gules.

DOST gives chapter and verse of how the Highlanders wore brown plaids to be concealed among the "hadder". It also indicates that *plaid* is a word of Lowland Scottish, borrowed from there by Gaelic. If they stole the word, they probably stole the kilt as well. *DOST* is going to put fleas up a lot of kilts. As Cleland says in it:

Then up with plaids and scarts her thighs:
These swarms of vermine and sheep kalds
Delights to lodge beneath the plaids.



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JUST DESERTS

The Parliamentary spectacle is over, the House of Commons moves on with its mundane agenda, and the issue of capital punishment is locked away not just for the life of this Parliament but for the knowable future. Who can conjure the bloody horror that would make the House think again after so one-sided a debate as Wednesday's, when the ayes so disappointed both in the vigour and the calibre of their contributions?

What will not quietly die are the emotions which gave rise to the debate itself. In the nation there is still an eddy of those feelings stirred during past weeks as – all too rarely – we turned collectively to recall the victims of murder. Parliamentary motions and lobby passages cannot assuage society's conviction that certain homicides are inadequately punished. Mr Edward Heath, as ever on the grand occasion a notable speaker, said it was not for the Commons to decide retribution. Yet the House must channel and filter society's expectation of condign punishment for that class of homicide, thankfully the minor class, including child, terrorist and police murders. Ignore that expectation and a nasty sore grows beneath the social skin, fit to erupt.

Members and ministers must respond to this expectation not as delegates from untutored public opinion, but as free-thinking representatives, with a bounden duty to look to the bonds which hold us together in just society. Mr Hattersley may sneer at "primitive instincts", but among these we must number love, and faith, as well as a pristine sense of justice that extends from the process of conviction to that of punishment.

The Government cannot let the matter drop; Mr Brittan cannot merely hope an embarrassment will go away. There needs now to be an attempt to round off the debate by action, on two fronts. On one side, we require a set of assurances such as Mr Brittan (in one of his happier moments on Wednesday) began to give. He indicated that murderers of police officers must serve 20 years, as a minimum. He might have added without offending his fellow professionals: whatever personal circumstances might be elevated by lawyers in courtrooms. Such a tariff of compulsory minima might be extended through the category of "capital" homicides. The Home Secretary might provide periodic statements of how many capital "lifers" have been released. The answer should be none, before their dotage. If Mr Brittan and his successors can continously affirm that no murderer in the capital categories will walk the streets before his advanced old age, then the public's expectation of retributive punishment may be satisfied.

The other side has to do with the penal regime. Let it roundly be said there is no such thing as prisoner's rights - such cant can safely be left to those ubiquitous prison reformers for whom the victim is mysteriously transmogrified into the very prisoner convicted of murder, robbery or rapine. However, there is such a thing as the state's obligations towards those in its custody. That obligation – minimum, certifiable standards of accommodation and discipline – is patently not met by the present array of over-crowded jails, Victorian sanitation and arbitrary lock-ups. There is nothing wrong with slopping out or any of the other personal indignities so vividly described by penal reformers – provided these are willed by the state as part of the punishment. What is wrong is that present overcrowding punishes inadvertently, hurting the lesser criminal along with the greater without discrimination. There is a case – now even stronger – for the consistent application of an uncomfortable regime to Catergory A prisoners: who needs shed a tear at their confinement in solitary for long periods. For a strictly defined class of convict, rehabilitation is now a loose idea of the 1960s: the hour is for retribution.

But such a harsh-sounding policy can only go hand in hand with the general penal reform so desperately needed. Here is Mr Brittan's opportunity. The agenda is not new; it has been set out by his prison service officials and inspectors and by a host of interest groups. It involves dramatic action to reduce the prison population to manageable levels, which means the release, by executive order, of large numbers of non-violent offenders on short sentences approaching the end of their term. It means, over a longer run, a hard fight by the Home Office and other departments for money for non-custodial sentences for those convicted of property and "social" crimes, such as the non-payment of maintenance, vagrancy and drunkenness. Until the prisons are internally re-ordered in this way, they cannot accomplish their task of properly punishing those who have committed the ultimate offence.

TO BORROW AND TO BORROW AND TO BORROW

Brazil must reach an agreement with the International Monetary Fund today if it is to repay a $400m. bridging loan from the Bank for International Settlements. The agreement is regarded as critical to confidence in the international financial system and has rightly been the focus of attention in recent weeks. But the debt crisis will not go away because a few harassed Brazilian officials sign one piece of paper. The problems and the solutions – both for Brazil and the rest of Latin America – are much more difficult.

The main cause of the debt crisis is a borrowing spree which began in the mid-1970s. Aware that external finance was readily available from foreign banks, Latin American nations ran very large deficits on their government budgets and international payments. The financial imbalances sometimes reached preposterous dimensions. Brazil's public sector deficit was about 17 per cent of gross domestic product last year, a remarkable figure by any standards but particularly so for a country without a sophisticated capital market able to absorb heavy issues of government debt.

In retrospect, it is obvious that the situation was unsustainable. The foreign debts of major Latin American nations were increasing much more quickly than their output, exports or tax revenues. At some point flows of new credit would be cut off and banks would seek a gesture, even if only token in kind, towards repayment. This moment arrived in the middle of last year, as the severity of Mexico's payments strains became apparent and bankers took fright about their loans to countries in similar circumstances.

The required economic adjustments were traumatic. Countries which had become accustomed to current account deficits equivalent to 5 to 10 per cent of gross domestic product had to take steps to eliminate them within a one- or two-year period. In every case the implied shift of resources from domestic consumption to improving the external balance was drastic. It necessarily involved large falls in output and living standards. The IMF was called in by country after country to act as the foreign scapegoat for economic turmoil which policy-makers knew was of local origin and quite unavoidable.

It should be recognized – and it has not been adequately recognized in much public discussion – that the major Latin American debtor nations have already gone a long way to straightening out their international accounts. Moreover, they have done so by subjecting themselves to deflations of a harshness and rigour almost unimaginable in advanced industrial societies. Argentina is often singled out as a hopeless case, but it is likely to have a trade surplus this year of over $3,000m., a striking improvement when compared with a deficit in 1980 of $2,400m. The better payments performance stems mainly from a big drop in imports, made possible by a 30 per cent decline in living standards.

In fact, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela all now have significant trade surpluses. They have achieved these surpluses despite depressed prices and weak markets for their major export products. But they still have current account deficits and, as a result, are unable to meet their financial obligations as these fall due. The explanation for the persistence of the current account deficits is that interest payments on outstanding debt exceed the trade surpluses. The Latin American nations' financial behaviour has improved, but the inheritance of past misdemeanours burdens them today and will continue to burden them for many years to come.

However, they are not to blame for one important aspect of the present problem. Interest payments are particularly troublesome because dollar interest rates are very high in real terms. There can be no doubt that the massive US Federal deficit is largely responsible for dollar interest rates being at such levels. The Federal deficit is generating anxiety among potential investors in American government debt because it may eventually have to be financed by printing money. That would cause an acceleration of inflation and effectively debase the debt now being issued. Investors have to be compensated for these risks by a highly positive real interest rate. But this interest rate, plus a further margin to reflect their even greater unreliability, has also to be paid by Latin American governments on their borrowings.

The ultimate solution for the international debt crisis must therefore be a return to fiscal responsibility both in Latin America and in the United States. The 1970s and early 1980s saw an almost universal abandonment of the "old time religion" of sound money and balanced budgets, with financial permissiveness at its most extreme in the New World. The IMF, the BIS and central banks in the major industrial nations have the unenviable task of trying to keep loans flowing to governments which, on the past record, do not deserve them. This task will be easier if political leaders in the offending countries show that they intend to behave with more prudence and restraint in future. In Latin America there are some hopeful signs that a new sense of reality is emerging; in the United States there are distressingly few. As long as Congress and the Administration do nothing to restore budgetary balance, central bankers will continue their travels from one Latin American capital to another trying to patch up agreements about debts which should never have been incurred.

Solicitors' charges

From the President of The Law Society

Sir, As the newly-elected President of The Law Society referred to in Alastair Brett's article, "No longer a law unto themselves", in your July 9 issue, may I respond to the challenge he throws down as to whether The Law Society is to be "little more than the custodian of restrictive legal practices . . . or the powerhouse of a reforming movement dedicated to streamlining a ponderous legal system already bowed under the increasing burden of legal costs"?

If Mr Brett had read the addresses of both my immediate predecessors to the annual conferences of The Law Society in 1981 and 1982, and as a solicitor he should have, he would not be in any doubt that The Law Society has been pressing for years and will continue to press for reforms in procedure designed to reduce the cost of litigation. But The Law Society is powerless on its own to bring these reforms about. Government action, so far lacking, is essential.

Mr Brett alleges overcharging by some solicitors in non-contentious matters, particularly commercial, and he accuses The Law Society of secrecy and hypocrisy in relation to its booklet, *The Expense of Time*. There is no secret about the booklet, which is a management tool designed to help solicitors to calculate the cost to them of doing their work, taking into account all their office overheads, which have been no less subject to inflation than any other enterprise. It does not deal with the charging rate, as Mr Brett suggests, so that his accusation of hypocrisy is misdirected.

Obviously the ultimate charge to the client must exceed the cost to the solicitor of providing the service, but such is price competition today that any solicitor who sought to make an excessive profit would find his clients had gone elsewhere.

If market forces are allowed to operate freely, then solicitors who do not offer the services their clients require at a price they are prepared to pay will go to the wall. But if Mr Brett wants intervention to force down all prices to the levels fixed for criminal legal aid then he risks the disintegration of an independent private profession and the destruction of the broad range of services for both rich and poor which solicitors at present provide.

Is that what the public really wants?

Yours faithfully,
C. R. HEWETSON, President,
The Law Society,
The Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.

Hyper-inflation

From Mr J. E. A. Troup

Sir, The Value Added Tax Bill ordered to be printed April 14, 1983, was published by HMSO at £3.15. A consolidation Bill, it lapsed when the election was called.

The Value Added Tax Bill ordered to be printed June 28, 1983 (identical in all respects other than the date and the HMSO reference number), has been published by HMSO at £6.25, an annualised rate of inflation in excess of 450 per cent.

I remain, Sir, your impoverished servant,
J. E. A. TROUP,
3 Sandycoombe Road,
St. Margaret's,
Twickenham, Middlesex.
July 7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fair dealing with ratepayers

From the Leader of Westminster City Council

Sir, Far from berating the Government for undermining the foundations of local democracy by imposing spending limits on local authorities, Margaret Hodge, Chairman of the Association of London Authorities (July 9), should be applauding an action designed to reinforce the first rule of democracy – responsibility and accountability to the electorate.

Any share-out of Government funds is bound to leave some people feeling disgruntled. But if we believe in democracy, as Margaret Hodge says she does, then the nationally elected Government must be allowed to define the overall pattern of expenditure.

If some local authorities feel their share is wrong, they have perfectly legitimate, constitutional ways of pressing their case. But many authorities have deliberately flouted Government guidelines for purely political propaganda motives. The result is financial hardship, not for the politicos who took the "brave" decision to flout the law, but for the ratepayers they are supposed to serve.

I would make a plea for all elected local authority members to forget cheap politics and get back to what local government is really about – giving the best possible service in return for the money the ratepayers can afford to provide.

Yours faithfully,
SHIRLEY PORTER, Leader,
Westminster City Council,
PO Box 240,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1.
July 11.

From Mr J. R. Lovill

Sir, In your round-up (July 7) of the reactions to the Government's announcement on local authority rate targets there was a reference to this association's Conservative majority blocking a Labour call for a strong statement of opposition to the plans to cap rate rises set out in the Queen's Speech.

In fact, the Labour motion, after some amendment, was passed, receiving approval from all sections of our association. We have not only reaffirmed our support for the draft European Charter of Local Self-Government but also restated our opposition to legislation from any government, including the present Government's proposals for a general scheme of limitation of rate increases for all authorities, which challenges the autonomy of local government and its freedom for authorities to set their own rate levels.

The basic principles of the Labour motion were therefore retained in the amended motion agreed by the executive council. This association would not wish central government, or indeed anybody else, to be under any false impression about our determination to defend the freedom of local government.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN R. LOVILL, Chairman,
Executive Council,
Association of County Councils,
Eaton House,
66a Eaton Square, SW1.
July 7.

Justice in Poland

From Mr Andrzej Pietrzak

Sir, On May 13 the Polish authorities took their parody of justice into the realms of farce. Jerzy Geresz, a mathematics professor of peasant farming stock, was helping Poland's farmers set up their own Solidarity. Because of this activity he was interned on December 13, 1981. Since then he has been held in three prisons, including six months in solitary confinement and six months under psychiatric observation in a Lublin mental hospital. He was already suffering from stomach ulcers, but was continually harassed and beaten by guards.

The regional court in Chelm Lubelski finally brought him to court on May 13 of this year. The original charge of throwing a stone at a prison security guard was proved to be unfounded. He was then charged, and found guilty of 1, "destroying" a prison vehicle – his handcuffs scratched the seats when he was dragged from it and the damage amounted to the equivalent of £4; 2, slandering Prosecutor Zakrzewski – Jerzy asked him if he was related to the Zakrzewski brothers (notorious murderers). He was sentenced to 18 months prison for these two offences.

By coincidence a petition of some 4,000 signatures from East Anglia, demanding his release, was taken to the Polish Embassy on the day of his court appearance. It was not accepted so was sent by registered post.

Yours etc,
ANDRZEJ PIETRZAK, Chairman,
Solidarity Norfolk and Suffolk,
The Cottage,
Thorpe Hall,
Mendham,
Harleston,
Norfolk.
July 3.

Credit card hotline

From Mr Ian Pollard

Sir, On July 7 I mislaid my Barclaycard. On three occasions between 11pm and 8am the next day I attempted to make use of Mr Fortescue's (July 12) much-vaunted credit card hotline, available at all times except Christmas Day, without success.

Is July 7 Christmas Day in the Barclaycard calendar?

Yours faithfully,
IAN POLLARD,
17 Woodlands Parkway,
Timperley,
Altrincham,
Cheshire.
July 12

Effects of NHS cuts on staff morale

From the Chairman of the Association of Health Service Treasurers

Sir, There is one aspect not covered in your excellent leader (July 9) on the cuts demanded by the Government in NHS spending. This is the effect on the morale and commitment of staff working in the service, particularly top managers.

The NHS has been continually criticised in recent years for being inefficient, despite being able to demonstrate a significant rise in productivity in terms of patients treated and a record of consistently keeping within the cash limits imposed on it which is second to none in the public sector.

Those responsible for top management in the NHS, having just emerged from their second reorganisation of the service in eight years and even now facing a further management inquiry headed by Mr Roy Griffiths, of Sainsbury's, are making determined efforts to be more accountable, to get better value for money and take savings to allow some improvement in services despite declining financial resources for many authorities.

This involves, as your leader suggests, the need to plan ahead, for difficult and sensitive choices are inevitable between new services needed to meet new needs and cherished existing facilities. For well over a year now health authorities have been pressing ministers for some stability to planning in the NHS by giving forward resource assumptions.

The difficulties of doing this in the current economic climate were well appreciated but, to his credit, Mr Fowler did issue forward resource guidelines to health authorities on June 30 of an average of ½ per cent a year for the next 10 years in real terms over and above inflation and any savings that can be generated by the service itself. Despite the heavy qualifications that surrounded them, these guidelines were seen as some backing for the Government's assertion of its commitment to the NHS and as a genuine attempt to bring some reassurance about the future.

Only one week later comes a cut in health authority budgets for hospital and community health services for the current year of £95m, to compensate apparently for likely overspending on family practitioner services and social security benefits – neither any responsibility of health authorities nor subject to the cash limit controls that they are.

However this may be rationalised by the Chancellor or Mr Fowler, presumably because these services all form part of the same arbitrarily defined public-spending programme, it will be seen in no way as good sense or good management by those desperately trying to respond to the criticisms and challenges facing the NHS suddenly to slam agreed spending plans into reverse four months into the financial year. This completely negates any reassurances about the future recently given.

In particular, it will make even more difficult the task of top management in its drive to redeploy resources to meet changing needs. This involves persuading all who work in the NHS, particularly the clinicians, that existing services have to be reviewed and difficult choices made about priorities.

They are much less likely to respond if hard-won savings run the risk of being snatched away overnight to compensate for what they will see, not necessarily correctly, as lack of control elsewhere or to allow what may be largely cosmetic treatment to be applied to public-spending figures for the benefit of the financial markets. They are, quite rightly, more interested in treating patients.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. HUCKLESBY, Chairman,
The Association of Health Service Treasurers,
Bristol and Weston Health Authority,
10 Marlborough Street,
Bristol.
July 9.

Runaway spending

From Mr Gordon L. Lee

Sir, Your editorial ("The runaway train", July 12) rightly absolves the Chancellor from blame for the present public spending problems. These, of course, do seem odd, coming so soon after the Tory manifesto's repeated claims that public expenditure was now under "firm control". But it is too facile to blame the problems entirely on last autumn's efforts to avoid underspending and the remedy certainly does not lie in further across-the-board cuts in the spending departments' programmes.

What seems to have run away at the moment is current spending. Britain's economic and social infrastructure, on which our prosperity and economic recovery depend, has declined because capital investment has been cut. New public construction spending on housing, roads, schools, hospitals and public utilities has almost halved in the past 10 years and even private construction is only at three quarters of the 1973 level. Yet general Government expenditure now accounts for 47 per cent of GDP, compared with 42 per cent in 1973. Thus the disastrous decline in public-sector investment is not due to overall economies in public spending but to a false sense of priorities.

The Chancellor has already admitted that early tax cuts must be ruled out now. It is our industry's case that a gentle recovery programme with an emphasis on greater capital investment in the national infrastructure will result in earlier and greater economic growth *without deleterious effects on inflation and borrowing*, provided that the temptation is resisted to compensate for lack of control in current public spending by short-term panic cuts in capital investment. And to the Government's credit the Chancellor specifically exempted local authority capital spending from last week's cuts. Why did he not exempt central Government capital investment at the same time?

Yours faithfully,
GORDON L LEE, Chairman,
British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries (BACMI),
25 Lower Belgrave Street, SW1.
July 13.

From Mr A. Sandison

Sir, The Government is seeking to save another £500m from public expenditure.

The Home Office's plan to set up a data-protection register deserves critical re-examination. Careful appraisal of the plans shows that, as at present envisaged, the register will be too vast to be of any assistance either to the registrar in supervising the use of personal data bases, or to the private individuals wanting to know where information about them might be held.

It is not difficult to envisage alternative techniques of control and supervision which could operate efficiently without any register and thereby save Government departments implementation costs of £5.5m, local authorities and public bodies a further £10m, with annual running costs around £14m.

These estimates in the Data Protection Bill ignore the costs to commerce and industry in time and fees: since these are totally unproductive they can only be inflationary.

Yours faithfully,
A. SANDISON,
93 Ridgemount Gardens, WC1.
July 9.

Orchid survival

From Mr R.S.R. Fitter

Sir, Mr Butcher (July 9) is under several misapprehensions about the survival of certain rare orchids in the Thames valley and the Chilterns. Botanists who are connected with their protection certainly do not accept that they are doomed. If some of their habitat can be maintained and people can be persuaded not to pick them, trample on them or dig them up (all have happened recently), these orchids can not only survive but increase.

Nobody is suggesting the "segregation of substantial areas of useful land from the influence of farming and other human activities". This is Mr Butcher's own skittle. All the really rare orchids in this area (i.e., the ones specially protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act) are already either on small nature reserves owned or managed by the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Naturalists' Trust or are on publicly-owned amenity land.

What the trust is seeking to do is to prevent accidental or deliberate vandalism to plants already accorded the highest degree of protection our law allows, on land already set aside for their protection.

Yours etc,
RICHARD FITTER,
Drifts,
Chinnor Hill,
Oxfordshire,
July 10.

All-ability success

From Mr Martin Taylor

Sir, I suppose that in 1973, when my present school was still a 460-place selective boys' school, I might have predicted, like Roger Scruton in his article on "Standards in English schools" (July 5), less good exam results as the price of becoming an all-ability school. However, I would have been wrong. In that year a new mixed unselective school was added to us and we became an all-ability school, now of about 1,200.

In 1973 the pupils secured 311 O-level A-C grades or CSE 1s; in 1982, 637. In 1973, 42 A-level passes; in 1982, 124. In September our first pupil goes up to Cambridge.

We are in no sense a privileged school. We compete for our entry with two old-established grammar schools; our catchment area has its share of deprivation and we have suffered our share of education cuts.

To me, our experience has been totally convincing. The challenge of teaching across the ability range and the vision of the all-ability school have produced a quality of teacher and of teaching that frequently amazes and delights me. My experience is the reverse of the so-called facts that Roger Scruton regards as self-evident.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN TAYLOR,
Deputy Headmaster,
Geoffrey Chaucer School,
Spring Lane,
Canterbury,
Kent.
July 6.

Matters of conscience

From Lord Campbell of Eskan

Sir, May an old man reflect what encouragement he derives from the fact that when members can vote according to conscience and common sense; when they can listen to the weight of evidence and argument rather than to the party whip, the House of Commons, in a matter of the utmost complexity, reaches a wise, civilised and responsible conclusion. (In other words, I happen to agree with it).

Now how about tackling the economy, unemployment, overseas aid, defence . . .

The man must be mad!

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
15 Eaton Square, SW1.
July 14.

'Financial Times' dispute

From Mr W. T. Booroff

Sir, Disputes in national newspapers are often bedevilled by a lack of understanding, either on the part of the management, or of commentators in other newspapers, as to the real causes which lie at the root of the matter. The dispute at the *Financial Times* is a good example of this sad state of affairs, a prime example of which occurred in the comment in your leader column and the bizarre report on page 2 of the same issue, dated July 14.

The leader comment has a continuing implication that the NGA members concerned are defying the union leadership. This is untrue. The fact is that precisely the opposite position is the case. The NGA members concerned have followed constitutional procedures throughout three years of frustrating negotiations and their patience and restraint is recognized and appreciated at all levels of the NGA. The current position is one in which the members of the NGA leadership are united in their opposition to a management who are responsible for the present state of affairs by their conduct throughout this negotiation. A detailed account of the position was set out in the General Secretary's letter which appeared in another newspaper recently.

My purpose, however, is not merely to refute the extraordinary inaccuracies that seem to persist in this case, nor even to comment on the provocative contribution from Barry Clement on page 2. I have also to point to the wilful misunderstanding which affects newspaper commentators when talking of disputes in Fleet Street.

Whilst it is true that the contents of national newspapers must appear on the day in question, if they are to have any relevance and that this factor makes for vulnerability, it should be remembered that this position is far from being a unique one and ought not to result in the disputes which erupt from time to time in Fleet Street. Neither those employed, nor their trade unions encourage dispute action, for all recognize that this is contrary to the interests of both the newspaper and those who are employed therein.

The fact is, however, that many managements count on the loyalty of their workforce when trying to impose their wishes and it is a failure on the part of some newspaper managements to recognize the fact that they are responsible for the production of a particular product, in the same fashion as managements elsewhere in industry, that gives rise to dispute situations. When one adds to this the fierce rivalry between national newspapers then the recipe for disputes is complete.

The standard response of Fleet Street commentators, therefore, that the unions or their members are to blame for these disputes does not stand examination and is certainly not the case at the *Financial Times*. The dispute there is one concerning a disagreement between the management and the NGA as to the wages, hours and conditions upon which its members should be employed. A recognition of that factor is the essential first step towards resolving this regrettable dispute.

Yours faithfully,
W. T. BOOROFF,
London Region Secretary,
National Graphical Association (1982),
12-14 Theobalds Road, WC1.
July 14.

New Labour daily

From Mr George Gardiner, MP for Reigate (Conservative)

Sir, Lord McCarthy states in his letter (June 9) that the new daily newspaper proposed for the Labour movement would break even by making "the most effective use of the latest technology."

To avoid the charge of hypocrisy, should not the Labour movement throw its full weight against trade union resistance to modern printing methods throughout Fleet Street?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GARDINER,
House of Commons.
July 12.

Feeding ourselves

From Mr Peter Clarke

Sir, Mr Hills (July 5) is right. Cultivation of allotments by unemployed people would be beneficial.

In 1928 the Society of Friends (the Quakers) started the "seeds scheme" with just this objective. At its peak 100,000 unemployed were being helped in almost every part of the United Kingdom. The scheme was continued until 1951, though from 1940 aiding a different group of disadvantaged people, when it was taken over by the National Allotments and Gardens Society.

The seeds scheme provided cheap seeds, seed potatoes, tools and fertilisers. Thanks to the Friends' initiative allotment societies were formed, allotments were brought into cultivation and rent reductions or subsidies were achieved to bring them within the means of the unemployed. It was not "charity": the men paid for their supplies and their rent by weekly instalments.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CLARKE,
264 Alexandra Park Road, N22.
July 7.

Cause and effect?

From Mrs Veronica Metcalfe

Sir, Has your recent correspondence from numerous readers, "On a clear day", instigated our weather?

Yours faithfully,
VERONICA METCALFE,
The Coach House,
West End, Kingham,
Oxfordshire.
July 13.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 14: His Excellency Mr A. W. Symmonds and Mrs Symmonds were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner for Barbados in London.

Mr Martin Reith was received in audience by Her Majesty and kissed hands on his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Mrs Reith had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Governor-General of Grenada and Lady Scoon had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee, this morning presided at a meeting of the Committee at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace attended a Reception for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Prince Andrew left Heathrow Airport - London this morning for the United States of America, where His Royal Highness will attend the British America's Cup Ball at Newport, Rhode Island.

Squadron Leader Adam Wise is in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 14: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Chailey Heritage Craft School and was present at a Service to mark the eightieth Anniversary of the founding of Chailey Heritage.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Angela Oswald and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 14: The Prince of Wales this morning visited the India Office Library and Records at 197, Blackfriars Road, London, SE1.

Mr Oliver Everett was in attendance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales this evening gave a Reception in the State Apartments of Kensington Palace for people involved in Community Relations.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 14: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Corps of Transport, this morning received Major General F. H. Benson, Representative Colonel Commandant RCT and Major General D. H. Braggins on assuming the appointment Director General of Transport and Movements. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness as President, presented awards at the Annual Prize Giving of The Royal Academy of Music, London.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, Cancer Research Campaign this afternoon presided at their sixtieth Anniversary Annual General Meeting at St James's Palace, London.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at a Victorian Extravaganza "Happy and Glorious" in aid of the National Trust at Claremont Landscape Garden, Esher, Surrey.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Euan McCorquodale were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 14: The Duke of Kent was present this evening at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 14: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, today opened the new Breakwater Pier at Douglas Harbour and the Sulby Reservoir, Isle of Man.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy also visited Ramsey and Peel.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother has graciously accepted the Presidency of the Victoria Cross and George Cross Association. The Right Honourable The Viscount De L'Isle, VC, has accepted the office of deputy president.

The widow of the Earl of Dundee wishes, in future, to be known as Patricia Countess of Dundee.

The marriage of Princess Antoinette, sister of Prince Rainier of Monaco, to Mr John Gilpin, the former dancer, will take place in Monaco on July 28.

Marriages

Mr N. P. G. Howard and Miss A. K. V. Nimmo
The marriage took place yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster, between the Hon Nicholas Howard, second son of Lord Howard of Henderskelfe and of the late Lady Cecilia Howard, of Castle Howard, York, and Miss Amanda Nimmo, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Nimmo, of Kensington. Canon Trevor Beeson, Canon Paul Goddard and the Rev Gregory Page-Turner officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a Victorian-style gown of ivory coloured Thai silk embroidered with mother of pearl sequins, gold beads and crystal flowers. Her tulle veil was held in place by a flower trimmed Juliet cap and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, and orchids. Rupert and Giles Heyward, Benjamin Edwards, Rose Langton and Emma and Alexandra Bernbach attended her. Mr Alexander Mathers was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Dr D. P. Dare and Miss J. P. Keane
The marriage took place on Wednesday, June 22, in Woking, of Dr David Dare and Miss Jean Keane.

Mr W. D. A. Justice and Mrs J. McIndoe
The marriage between Mr Bill Justice and Mrs Julia McIndoe took place on Thursday, June 30.



Mr Nicholas Howard, whose father is Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, former chairman of the BBC, and his wife Amanda, daughter of Derek Nimmo, the actor, after their wedding yesterday (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. K. Allen and Miss L. G. Webb
The engagement is announced between Charles, youngest son of Mrs Roger Allen and the late Roger Allen, of Headlands, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and Lorraine, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. T. Webb, of Emerson Park, Essex.

Mr N. J. Everitt and Miss S. M. Cowles
The engagement is announced between Neil John Everitt, of Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, and Sally Margaret Cowles, of Kingswood, Surrey.

Mr P. Heesman and Miss H. J. Cheeseman
The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Heesman, of Sydney, Australia, and Helen Julia, only daughter of Dr and Mrs G. W. H. Cheeseman, of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

Capitaine H. M. M. G. de Fayet de Montjoye and Miss K. A. M. Mahaffy
The engagement is announced between Henry Melchior Marie Gerard, elder son of the late Marquis de Fayet de Montjoye and of the Marquise de Fayet de Montjoye, of Moloy, France, and Kate Alexandra Mary, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Rupert Mahaffy, of Chelsea, London.

Mr C. J. Craske and Miss P. A. Barham
The engagement is announced between Charles John, elder son of Mr and the late Mrs J. B. L. Craske, of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Patricia Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Barham, of Beyton House, ear Bury St Edmunds.

Mr N. S. L. Hill and Miss V. A. Bolton
The engagement is announced between Noel, elder son of Mr J. S. L. Hill, OBE, of Moree, and Mrs V. P. Hill, of Sydney, Australia, and Anne, daughter of the late Brigadier R. D. Bolton, CBE, and of Mrs R. D. Bolton, of Copse Hill, Shutford, Banbury.

Mr M. J. G. Howlett and Miss G. A. S. M. Edgley
The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of the late Mr R. A. Howlett and of Mrs Howlett, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Gillian Alexandra (Bean), youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs R. S. Edgley, of Holland Park, London.

Mr E. A. Smith and Miss M. L. Taylor
The engagement is announced between Edward, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. W. Smith, of Nottingham, and Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. L. Taylor, of Oxton, Birkenhead.

Mr A. J. P. Summers and Miss S. C. Robertson
The engagement is announced between Jamie, only son of Major J. D. Summers, of Romney, Kent, and the late Mrs Eve Summers, and Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Robertson, of Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

Mr R. Wake and Miss B. J. Crossley
The engagement is announced between Roger Wake, of Newton House, Lochmaddy, Isle of North Uist, and Belinda Crossley, of Heaning Cottage, Windermere, Cumbria.

Mr J. R. Wimble and Miss P. A. Johnston
The engagement is announced between John Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. N. Wimble, of Baston, Hayes, Kent, and Philippa Ann, elder daughter of Mr W. G. S. Johnston and the late Mrs Joan Johnston, of The Garth, Ballards Lane, Limpsfield, Surrey.

Mr D. J. A. van der Woude and Miss M. M. Tellander
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr Gerrit and Lady Penelope van der Woude, of Heronden, Eastry, and Merrilyn, younger daughter of Mr Nils Tellander, of St Sulpice, Switzerland, and Mrs Kathleen Tulloch, of Devanden, Gwent.

Birthdays today

Professor Robert Ball, 50; Mr Julian Bream, 50; Sir Douglas Bisk, 77; Lord Buxton of Alsa, 65; Mr Robert Conquest, 66; Colonel J. L. Corbett-Winder, 72; Lord Edmund-Davies, 77; Mr M. A. Elliott, 47; Air Marshal the Rev Sir Paterson Fraser, 76; Sir John Graham, 57; Mr R. Hammond Innes, 70; Mr John Jolliffe, 54; Sir Larry Lamb, 54; Miss Iris Murdoch, 64; Mrs Juliet Pannett, 72; Lord Shackleton, 72; Mr Ron Smith, 68.

Latest wills

Miss Edith Margaret Player, of Whatton-in-the-Vale, Nottinghamshire, left estate valued at £1,289,173 net.

Trinity College of Music, London

The Board of Trinity College of Music, London, announce the following Honorary Awards:

Fellowship (Hon FTCL): Noel Cox, Raymond Kendall, Leslie Pearson.

Royal Society of Chemistry

The following have been elected Honorary Fellows of the Royal Society of Chemistry: Sir Frederick Dainton, for his contributions to education and to science; the Earl of Halsbury, for his contributions and service to chemistry and for his work in Parliament on behalf of chemistry; Professor W. N. Lipscomb, for his contributions to inorganic chemistry; Professor J. Th. G. Overbeek, for his contributions to physical chemistry and Professor G. Stork, for his contributions to organic synthesis.

University news

Newcastle
Professor J. A. Cannon has been appointed a Pro-Vice-Chancellor

Dinners

International Cultural Exchange
Mr Richard Alexander, MP, entertained the members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at a dinner in the House of Commons yesterday. The High Commissioner of Sri Lanka and Mrs Moorthy, and the chairman, Dr R. U. Hingorani, were among those present.

Woolmen's Company
Mr Walter Hoadley, Master of the Woolmen's Company, presided at a ladies dinner held at Plaisterers' Hall last night. Dr John Scorey, Mr Norman Royce and Mr G. H. G. Tilling also spoke.

The guests included:
Lord and Lady Porritt, Major-General Sir ... and Lady ..., Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, ... the Master of the Plaisterers' Company and Mrs Vickers and ...

OBITUARY

MR PHILIP ZEC
Fleet Street cartoonist

Philip Zec, the newspaper cartoonist, who has died at the age of 73, earned a significant place in the history of Fleet Street and a footnote in the histories of the Second World War.

Grandson of a Russian rabbi, and son of a tailor who came to London to escape Tsarist oppression, Philip Zec studied art and at 19 had his own commercial and photographic studio.

He later worked for an advertising agency from where a colleague, Basil Nicholson (creator of the Horlicks "night starvation" advertising strip), joined the *Daily Mirror* as features editor when Guy Bartholomew was beginning to convert it from a genteel servants' hall paper into a rough, radical tabloid.

Nicholson brought in two of his colleagues, William Connor, to write, under the name of Cassandra, what was to become the most famous column of its day, and Philip Zec to draw cartoons. The graphic ideas were Zec's but the captions were often written by Cassandra.

In March, 1942, Zec drew a cartoon showing a torpedoed sailor adrift on a raft in a black, empty sea. Intended as it was, as an illustration of the terrible effect of the U-boats, it carried a caption by Cassandra: "The price of petrol has been increased by one penny. *Official.*" Zec's intention was to bring home to readers that the petrol they were using, sometimes wantonly, cost not only money, but men's lives.

But this was not how the government saw it and Churchill was personally enraged. Bartholomew and the editor were summoned by Herbert Morrison to the Home Office to hear Morrison's comment: "Very artistically drawn. Witty. Goebbels at his best. It is plainly meant to tell seamen not to go to sea to put money in the pockets of the petrol owners."

Morrison, who had already shut down the *Daily Worker*, warned the *Mirror* that if it offended again it would be instantly closed and for a long time.

Zec was horrified at this interpretation. A socialist and a Jew, he was bitterly anti-Hitler.

Zec was a debonaire, slim figure with plenty of panache, and a lively conversationalist. His cartoons were powerful in their ideas, expressive of his intense anger against injustice, poverty and deprivation, and strong in their line. His historic VE Day cartoon showed a British soldier climbing out of a shell hole, with an olive branch in his hand labelled "Victory and Peace in Europe". The caption read: "Here you are! Don't lose it again."

Zec was as full of ideas as any of the *Mirror's* lively executives. When Hugh Cudlipp fell foul of Bartholomew and went to live in exile at the Sunday Express, Zec replaced him as editor of the *Sunday Pictorial* from 1950-52.

In 1958 Zec himself departed from the Mirror Group to the *Daily Herald*. In that year he won a prize for the cartoon with the greatest political impact submitted by cartoonists from 24 countries. The subject was the crushing of the Hungarians by the Soviet Army.

Yet the *Herald* was never quite his paper, and in 1961 he found the atmosphere of Butskellism which permeated Britain too thin to sustain a strong cartoonist, who had lived by protest against tyranny and poverty. So he was happy not to renew his contract.

For 25 years he served as a director of the *Jewish Chronicle* and for some years he edited *New Europe*, the monthly organ of the European movement.

Zec is survived by his wife, Betty, and his brother, Donald, who enjoyed parallel fame as the *Mirror's* star writer on films and film actors.

ALF FRANCIS

Alf Francis, the motor racing mechanic whose association with Stirling Moss made him perhaps the best known member of his profession, has died in Oklahoma City. He was 65.

Born Alphons Frantisek Kowalski in Poland, he was the son of a garage owner. His early career as a motor engineer was interrupted when the Germans overran his country in 1939, whereupon he came to England to join the 1st Polish Armoured Division. 48 he joined the competition department of H. W. Motors, manufacturers of the HWM racing car, and became a naturalized Briton. Five years later he was hired as Stirling Moss's personal mechanic.

When Moss became a factory driver, first with Maserati and later with Vanwall, Francis joined the private team of R.R.C. Walker, giving important assistance with the early development of the Coventry-Climax engine in Walker's Coopers.

The partnership with Moss was resumed when the latter joined the Walker équipe. Francis's diligence and imaginative approach to the solution of technical problems represented an important complement to Moss's genius, leading to famous victories against heavy odds at Buenos Aires in 1958 and at Monaco and the Nürburgring in 1961.

MR ALAN HOOPER
Noted dance teacher

Alan Hooper, Director of the Royal Academy of Dancing, died in California on July 12 following an accident. He was 35. He had flown from London to San Francisco during the day to join a group of teachers from the Academy who are conducting a course at Mills College, Oakland, and fell from the floor-length window of a room in the college.

His sudden death is a bitter blow to his friends and colleagues, not only for his personal qualities but because of the high hopes he had raised during his short time in charge of the Academy.

Born at Teignmouth, Devon, Alan Hooper studied dancing at the Royal Ballet School. While still a student he danced in Bournonville's *Napoli divertissement* and Ashton's *The Two Pigeons*, then a year later as Franz in *Coppélia* and the *Bluebird pas de deux*.

The early ability thus revealed seemed likely to be fulfilled when he joined the Royal Ballet's touring company in 1966, and he soon added other leading parts to his repertoire: the Blue Boy in *Les Patineurs*, and a solo in Kenneth MacMillan's *Solitaire*.

In 1970, however, his dancing career was cut short by an injury. He took a course at the Royal Academy of Dancing to qualify as a teacher and soon demonstrated even greater gifts in that sphere than he had shown as a dancer.

His first engagement was at the Hammond School in Chester, where he set up the boys' department. When John Field left his post in charge of the Academy to become director of Festival Ballet, he suggested Hooper (already an RAD examiner) to succeed him, initially in 1979 as Artistic director and, since last year, as Director.

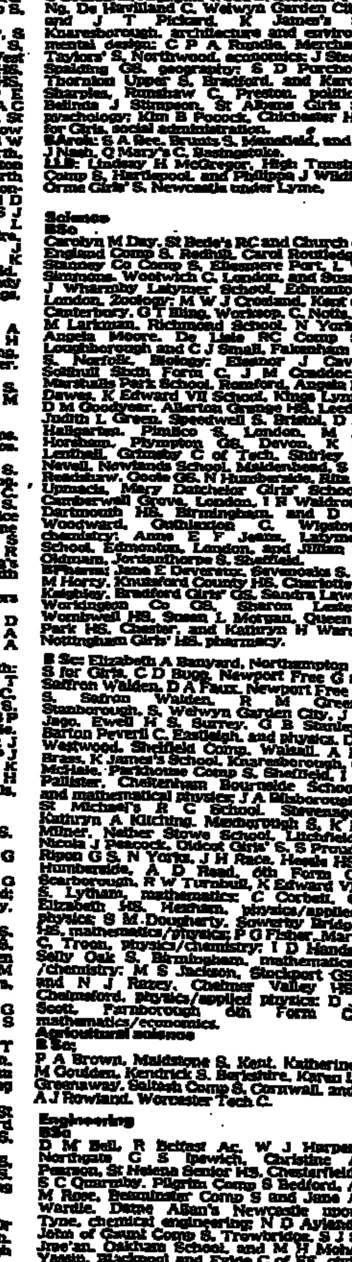
The unprecedentedly youthful appointment proved entirely successful. Hooper, with the enthusiastic support of Dame Margot Fonteyn, the Academy's President, set about reconsidering and where necessary reforming the syllabi. Under his leadership, the Academy, instituted to safeguard the teaching of classical ballet, also turned to preparing a scheme (in association with the Contemporary Dance Trust) for a training programme and examinations in contemporary dance, which is expected to be introduced next year.

Besides his indefatigable activity in Britain, Hooper travelled frequently all over the world as part of his personal commitment to raising the standards of teaching.

Oxford class lists and first-class degrees from other universities

The following class lists have been issued at Oxford University:

FINAL HONOURS SCHOOL
NATURAL SCIENCE
PHYSICS





Bristol

The following have been awarded first-class honours degrees:

Nottingham

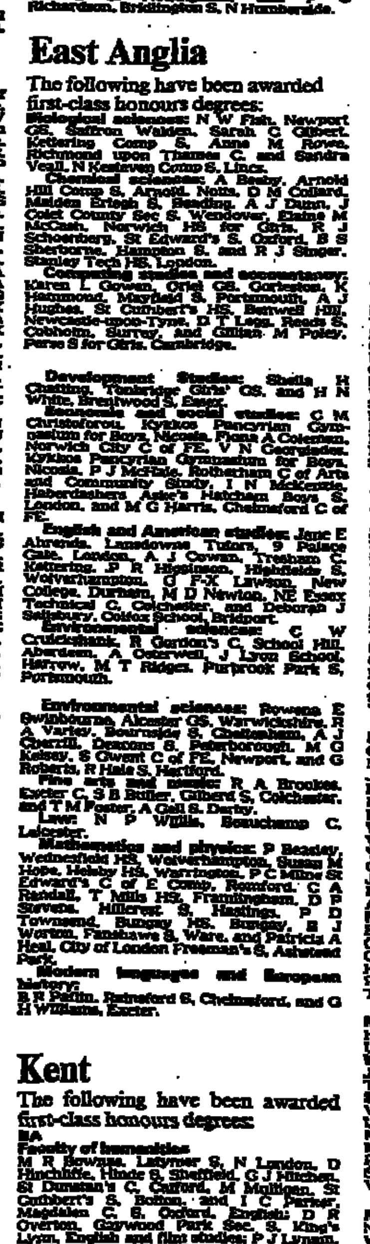
The following have been awarded first-class honours degrees:

East Anglia

The following have been awarded first-class honours degrees:

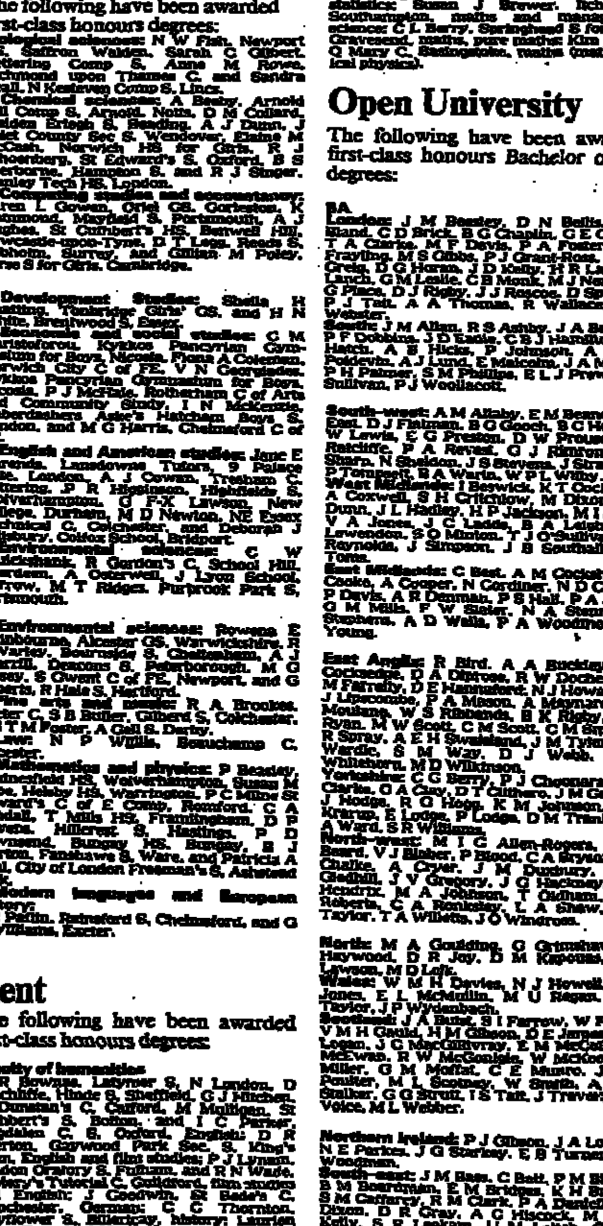
Kent

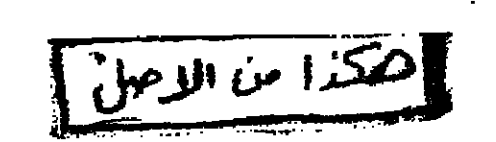
The following have been awarded first-class honours degrees:



Open University

The following have been awarded first-class honours Bachelor of Arts degrees:





Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 688.2 up 11.2
FT Gilts: 80.61 up 0.61
FT All Share: Datastream's estimate was 436.82 up 1.3
Bargains: 18.640
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.08 up 0.48
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1206.33 up 8.51
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8884.98 up 1.38
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1064.73 up 38.18
Amsterdam: Index 145.1 up 1.3.
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 962.40 up 6.6
Sydney: A O Index 623.1 up 1.3
Brussels: General Index 128.38 down 0.21
Paris: C A C Index 125.5
Zurich: S K A Index 286.4 down 1.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5295 up 5pts
Index 84.7 down 0.2
DM 3.9450 down 0.01
FrF 11.8450 down 0.045
Yen 367.50 up 0.5
Dollar
Index 125.8 down 0.2
DM 2.5760 down 100pts
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5285
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.574191
SDR £0.695099

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10½
Discount market loans week fixed 9-8¾
3 month interbank 9 15/16 - 9 13/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month$ dollar 10 11/16 - 9 15/16
3 month DM 5¼ - 5⅛
3 month Fr F 14 7/16 - 14¼
US rates:
Bank prime rate 10½
Fed funds 9⅛
Treasury long bond 91 29 / 32 - 91 1 / 32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 8 to July 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $424.40; pm $426.25; close $426.00
New York: close $426.25
Krugerrand* (per coin): 438.0 0-439.50 (£286-£287)
Sovereigns* (new): $99.50-100$.50 (£65-£67.75)
*excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interms – Daily Mail and General Trust, Yeoman Investment Trust.

Finals – Caledonian Offshore, Forshaws Burtonwood Brewery, Harrisons Malaysain Plantations, Berhad, Highgate Optical and Industrial (amd), Kinta Kellas Rubber Estates.

Econom statistics – Tax an price index (June); Retail prices index (June); Usable steel production (June).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Airship Industries, Conference Room, Ronaldsway Airport, Isle of Man (noon).
Capital & Counties, St Andrews House, 40 Broadway, SW1 (noon).

John Beales Associated Companies, Boulevard Works, Radford Boulevard, Nottingham (noon).
Rowlinson, London House, London Road South, Poynton, Stockport (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Pretax profits rose by 16 per cent to £122m in the year ending March 31 at Thorn EMI after strong growth in British video and electrical sales. He shares rose by 37p to 549p.

There was relief in London markets at the failure of the proposed takeover bid for American broking firm Alexander & Alexander Services by Britain's Sedgwick Group. Sedgwick refuses to discuss the deal, while Alexander & Alexander will not say why talks broke down.

Page 20

● UNIT TRUSTS: June Unit trusts sales totalled £185.6m, a high figure. Already sales for the first half of 1983 equal those for the whole of 1982 which was a record year. Nine funds were launched in June.

● EEC CALL: The European Commission yesterday called for a worldwide campaign to fight the booming trade in counterfeit manufactured goods.

British rates should not follow US, says CBI chief

Volcker tightens monetary policy and says interest rates could rise

By Bailey Morris, Washington, and Edward Townsend

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday that monetary policy had been tightened in recent weeks and that this could lead to a short-term rise in interest rates. There would not be a big rise.

He emphasized that the Fed had done nothing at its policy meeting this week to alter dramatically the present strong economic recovery.

He told the senate banking committee: "We've been slightly less accommodating in recent weeks to large growth in the money supply than we were earlier, but we've done nothing drastic, nothing inconsistent with continued growth."

In Britain, business leaders told the Government that if US interest rates were increased Britain did not have to follow suit.

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said that "with our surplus in current account and given our fiscal and monetary balance we should loosen our traditional link with US rates and not follow their trend completely".

Mr Volcker's statement yesterday came in testimony to the Senate banking committee, which is examining his nomination to a second four-year term as Fed chairman.

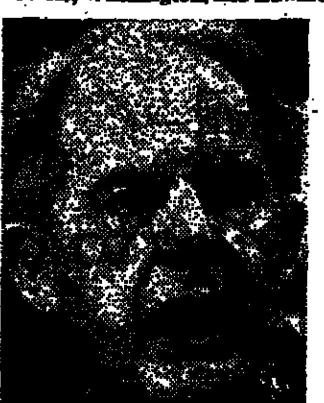
Because of the concern over the direction of US monetary policy, Mr Jake Garn, the Republican chairman of the committee, took the unusual step of postponing a vote on Mr Volcker's renomination until next week.

Then, Mr Volcker will be reporting to Congress on the Fed's goals for the economy and the conduct of monetary policy in the next 12 months.

Mr Volcker surprised committee members by stating that he did not feel a commitment to serve out his full four-year term if reconfirmed as chairman.

There has been widespread speculation that President Reagan had extracted an informal promise from Mr Volcker that as a condition of renominating him, Mr Volcker would step down in 1985 after the presidential reelection.

Mr Volcker, in his testimony, said that the biggest dangers to the recovery were the projected


Beckett: "Loosen traditional US link"


Volcker: renomination postponed by Senate

large federal deficits, which had put the US economy on a potential collision course which could abort the recovery in a year's time.

Describing the Fed as in a "Catch 22 situation", Mr Volcker said that the faster the recovery proceeded, the closer loomed the "day of conflict", with the putting upward pressure on interest rates.

The job of the Fed during this critical stage in the recovery was to look ahead and take steps to ensure that the moderate, even conservative, attitudes – spawned by progress in reducing inflation – remained this year and in the years ahead.

He said that this was the reason the Fed had moved in recent weeks to rein in a growth in the turbulent US money supply that had provoked concern in financial markets of a possible resurgence in inflation.

Mr Volcker declined to specify whether the Fed had decided to raise the discount rate on money loaned to banks.

Fears of a new rise in the discount rate, which has stood at 8.5 per cent for many months, have prompted a rise in interest rates in recent weeks and led to speculation on financial markets of a dramatic rise in rates in the months ahead.

Mr Garn, deferring the renomination vote, told Mr Volcker: "Some members of this committee may not want to vote on your confirmation until they have had a chance to discuss with you the current money policy objectives as outlined at your open market committee meeting this week."

During an intense session of questioning, several committee members expressed fears that the next four years could produce an even worse recession.

One influential member of the banking committee told Mr Volcker that conditions were such that he could become "the Herbert Hoover of monetary policy" during his second term, no matter how ably he steered the Fed.

Trafalgar threatens to drop P&O bid

By Wayne Lintott

Mr Nigel Broackes, who said earlier this week that his Trafalgar House property-to-shipping group would pursue its attempt to take over P&O, said yesterday that he would not go ahead if P&O merged with any part of Town and City Properties.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Broackes said he would not proceed if Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of Town and City and recently made deputy chairman of P&O, were to become P&O chairman and merge Town and City's property division with the shipping company.

He said: "It is not something we would like to see. We certainly would not want it or P&O with it for that matter."

A scenario was floated last week which suggests Mr Sterling being appointed chairman and P&O taking over his services division, worth around £100m. This would bring Mr Sterling's management team to P&O.

Mr Broackes added: "If that projected scenario were just a financial deal, part of P&O's defensive tactics, then we would obviously try to stop it."

In the meantime, Trafalgar would pursue "with vigour" its representations to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in an attempt to get clearance for the £290m takeover offer.

Mr Oliver Brooks, managing director of P&O, was not prepared to discuss the boardroom power struggle except to say that he would be occupied on a full-time basis, until the end of September, with the company's Monopolies presentation.

Last month, P&O chairman Lord Inchcape, Mr Brooks and two other executive directors were due to retire. Those four positions will have to be filled.

Both Mr Broackes and Mr Brooks agreed that it was unlikely that the Monopolies review would be completed within the specified six-months. Both agreed it would take at least nine months.

Broackes interview, page 17

Big surge in private borrowing

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

A big jump in bank lending to the private sector was the main factor behind the surge in money growth last month.

The Bank of England said yesterday that new bank lending totalled £1,570m in the four weeks to mid-June, the highest level since last October and substantially above the £1,088m in May. The Bank confirmed that all three main money measures are running well above the top of the Government's target band.

In one sense the rise in bank lending is a good sign because

MONEY GROWTH

(percentages)

	June	Feb-June annual rate
M1	1.7	17.6
£M3	1.7	15.8
PSL2	1.1	17.9

Target band Feb 83 to April 84 at annual rate 7 to 11
Source: Bank of England

it reflects industrial recovery. It suggests that companies are borrowing more to finance higher production by rebuilding stocks severely depleted last autumn and winter.

But it also makes the authorities' task of monetary control more difficalt, especially when government borrowing is also running on the high side. Last week's announcement of public spending curbs by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will not be enough to keep money growth in check, City analysts believe.

The public sector contribution to money growth last month was only £100m, because central government borrowing of £1,286m was offset by a respectable £846m of debt sales – gilts and national savings – and by repayment of bank loans of £337m by local authorities and state industries. This bears out government claims that the big increase in its on-lending to councils and nationalized corporations largely reflects a switch from other sources of funds rather than extra public spending.

Distillers profit rises but outlook is poor

By Jeremy Warner

The Distillers Company yesterday unveiled better annual profits than expected, but promptly deflated the stock market's enthusiasm by predicting that this year's profits will be lower, fuelling a 12p fall in its share price to 220p.

The Scotch whisky group's pretax profits in the year to the end of last March rose by 13 per cent from £178.2m to £200.8m. The profits would have been even better had not the company departed from normal accounting practice and taken the extraordinary £8.3m cost of its distillery and bottling hall closure programme before tax.

But Mr John Connell, who takes over as chairman of the group, Scotland's largest company, in September, said the first 15 weeks of trading this year indicated that there would be a further decline in the volume of Whisky sales and profits.

The Distillers Company
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £200.8m (£178.2m)
Stated earnings 36.59 (35.72p)
Turnover £1127.2m (£1083.9m)
making 13p
Net final dividend 8.5p (11.75p)
Share price 220p down 12p. Yield 8.4%

The strength of the US dollar gave a significant boost to profits from the group's North American market, which accounts for almost 40 per cent of sales.

Although the United States Scotch market has been falling steadily for two years, Distillers' leading standard brands of Dewars and Johnnie Walker Red Label have been attracting higher sales than the market as a whole.

Latin America, West Africa and Australia have all been poor markets for Scotch and are worsening. The group expects sales to Venezuela this year to more than halve.

IN BRIEF

● **STEEL OUTPUT:** Production of steel by the British Steel Corporation and the private sector averaged 298,700 tonnes a week in the first half of the year, 3.9 per cent below the same period of 1982. The output is expected to rise during the rest of the year to a total of more than 14m tonnes against last year's 13.7m tonnes. Production in June averaged 294,900 tonnes a week, 5.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

● **JAPAN MOVE:** Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has given his ruling Liberal Democratic Party two months to find new ways of boosting imports. The move coincides with Western predictions of $30bn (£19.6bn) this year.

● **CLUFF LOSS:** Cluff Oil yesterday reported a pretax loss of £2,000 for 1982 compared with a loss of £522,000 the year before. An increased loss on operations of £2.29m (£1.54m) was offset by higher net profits from sale of investments. No dividend will be paid.

● **EUROFERRIES CHIEF:** Mr Ken Siddle has been appointed chairman of European Ferries after the death of Mr Keith Wickenden last weekend. Mr Siddle will also continue as managing director, a post he has held for 12 years.

● **£1m EXPANSION:** Duton Meditech, a biotechnology company, is the first to try to raise capital direct from the investing public under the Government's new Business Expansion Scheme. Dutoo hopes to raise just over £1m by selling half its share capital to individuals, who can buy a minimum of 1,000 shares at 115p each.

City Editor's Comment

UK airports on the runway for selloff

It is not surprising that the Government is casting its covetous eye over the British Airports Authority as it studies its privatization options. The authority presented its annual report and accounts yesterday, and it is clear that, unlike its old neighbour British Airways, it is financially healthy enough to take an early path to the private sector.

In contrast to the regulatory and legal complications that have beset the preparation of such issues as Britoil and British Telecom, there need not be too many technical problems either.

Mr Norman Payne, the authority's chairman, said yesterday that he has been given a month to six weeks to tell Mr Tom King, the new Transport Secretary, his views about the shape the issue should take. The authority is naturally keen to see the company sold in its entirety, and will argue that case strongly.

Simplicity

This has plenty of merit. Mr King has been hinting that he might prefer individual sales airport by airport. It seems obvious that a sale of parts would raise more than the sale of the whole.

Imagine, for example, the rush there would be, even from the grumpiest air travellers, for shares in Heathrow as a separate company, unencumbered by Prestwick and the other problem airports in Scotland.

But selling off the prime sites first would leave problems with the rump, not to mention such interesting subsequent questions as who would build and pay for Stansted (if the development is approved).

A simple flotation of the whole, lumping together the traffic and duty free sales businesses, has the merits of simplicity and being relatively easy to implement. A flotation could probably be done by next Easter, and raise £400m to £500m of relatively easy money.

The authority has assets of nearly £1bn in the balance sheet, very little debt, and the prospect, despite hefty investment commitments for the second Gatwick terminal and terminal four at Heathrow, of improving profits and cash flow.

Improvement

This year the authority is forecasting an improvement in trading profits from £35m to £37.1m, and its corporate plan (which admittedly hardly carries the authority of Moses' tablets) talks about trading profit of £104.1m by 1987/88.

It is true that a large chunk of the authority's income comes from duty-free sales, and some £15m to £20m of sales would be threatened if moves to eliminate intra-EEC duty free sales succeeded. But that threat seems to be passing, and traffic through airports is improving.

Second quarter passenger traffic is up by 3 per cent (against 1 per cent for 1982-83 as a whole), and the authority is expecting the annual increase to emerge at 2.5 per cent.

The end of the landing fees controversy with the airlines – which held up all previous effort to privatize the authority – must rank as one of the happier strokes of fortune to have greeted Mr Lawson, the Chancellor, when not all has gone his way so far.

Reuters asks auditors for share issue study

Reuters has commissioned its auditors to prepare a special report on the company as part of a study on whether to raise cash for future investment through a share issue, Mr Glen Renfrew, the company's managing director, said yesterday.

The auditors, Binder Hamlyn, were asked to produce the report as part of the study of Reuters' financial structure authorized by the board in May after the management proposed that consideration should be given to a share offer.

Mr Renfrew, in a statement to staff, said the board "will not take any decision until it has evaluated the study."

He said that the board also decided to study ways of enabling existing shareholders to put a value on their stock.

Mr Renfrew said Binder Hamlyn's study would cover the company's financial history and accounting policies, a description of its products and markets, its technical facilities and communications, staffing, remuneration policy and management structure.

The board reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of the Reuter Trust agreement, namely that control of Reuters shall not pass into the hands of any one interest.

Reuters' shareholders are the Press Association news agency, owned by the British Provincial and Irish Press, the Newspaper Publishers Association, which comprises Britain's national newspapers, the Australian Associated Press, the New Zealand Press Association and directors and senior management of Reuters.

Analysts noted that the Binder Hamlyn report would appear to embody all the requirements of a prospectus should Reuters decided to raise funds through a share issue.

Imperial up 20pc in first half

By Philip Robinson

Imperial Group, the tobacco and drinks giant, yesterday reported a 20 per cent profit for the six months to last April as part of its fight back to recovery.

Asset sale, cost savings and lower interest rates accounted for much of the rise. Analysts suggested that cigarette markets remained flat but figures from tobacco rose because overheads came down. The contribution there went up from £467m to £543m.

Inmperial made group profits of £79.1m against £65.8m last time on sales down from £2.4bn

Imperial Group
Half-year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £79.1m (£65.8m)
Stated earnings 7.7p (fully diluted) (7.0p)
Turnover £2,126m (£2,437m)
Net interim dividend 2.75p (2.75p)
Share Yield
Dividend

to £2.1bn. The group benefited from a drop in interest charges from £22.6m to £14.5m.

But Imperial has decided against increasing the halftime dividend. That remains at 2.75p a share costing £19.9m. Last year the figure has to be met largely from reserves. This year it is covered almost three times by the £42m profit attributable to shareholders.

Analysts are looking for an increase in the final dividend to lift the year's total, and keep the shares attractive to investors looking for income.

Yesterday, the shares touched 122p before easing to close a penny firmer at 119p.

Imperial says profits for the full year should beat inflation. Guesses for that range between 5 and 7 per cent which would translate for Imperial as a pretax profit of £166m for the 12 months to the end of October. Analysts are looking for about £179m.

WALL STREET

Sharp rise in share prices

New York (Reuter) – Wall Street stock prices rose sharply yesterday as investors awaited the outcome of testimony from Mr Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman at his Senate confirmation hearing.

The Dow Jones industrial average was 6.21 points higher at 1204.03 and advancing issues were ahead of declines by about five to three.

Southern Company was the most active issue, unchanged at 16. **American Telephone & Telegraph** was up by ½ to 63.

Car stocks were strong after Wednesday's report of a 42 per cent increase in sales this month.

General Motors was up ¾ to 71½, for 1⅛ to 57 and **Chrysler** 1⅝ to 32⅝.

IBM, a Dow Jones average component, was up 1⅝ to 122⅞ as the third most active Nyse-listed issue.

Several analysts said quarterly earnings reports of America's largest corporations must match government data showing a vigorous economic recovery for the market to continue its long rally.

The Nyse Index rose 0.76 to 96.66 and the price of an average share rose 29 cents.

Volume was 26.210 million shares, up from 17.780 million the previous day.

Florida adopts unitary tax

By Michael Prest

Florida as become the twelfth American state to introduce unitary on companies. The move, which coincides with the despatch of a protest letter from Mr Nigel Lawson, the chancellor, to Washington, is bound to intensify the dispute over this type of taxation.

The Florida legislation voted on Tuesday to adopt unitary taxation, also known as worldwide combined reporting. Its decision comes only a forthnight after the Supreme Court upheld the right of states to adopt unitary taxation, and is sure to increase fears that other states may follow suit.

Under unitary taxation a government taxes a company or business within its jurisdiction on the percentage its operations represent of the worldwide profits, turnover, payroll or assets of the group of which that business is part, instead of charging it simply on the profits made in the state or country, as is usual.

British and other foreign companies with operations in the US believe that much higher tax bills could result.

Deal with IMF looks closer

Brazil accepts more austerity

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A further round of austerity measures announced by the Brazilian government has raised hopes that it can reach early agreement with the International Monetary Fund, averting a crisis over the country's $90bn (£59bn) debts.

In response to growing pressure from the IMF and the Bank for International Settlements, the Brazilians have taken steps towards de-indexing their economy – one of the key sticking points with the IMF.

Inflation index rates for rents, mortgages and most wages are being cut to 80 per cent of the rate of inflation. Most wages were previously raised at least in line with inflation.

Brazil has already removed some big price rises on petrol and wheat last month from the inflation index, prompting a round of strikes in the country where inflation was running at 127 per cent in June.

Mr Eduardo Weisner head of the IMF term in Brazil said on Tuesday that negotiations were going very well, and in Washington yesterday, Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board said he was optimistic about the situation.

Mrs Thatcher told the Commons there was hope that negotiations would be completed today.

Brazil has buit up interest arrears of more that $1bn since it failed to meet IMF conditions and the IMF refused to disburse the second $411m tranche of a $4.9bn loan.

Commercial banks believe Brazil will need $3bn of fresh funds this year and $5bn next, once agreement has been reached with the IMF. However, bankers are expecting governments and the IMF to provide some of this.

● Nigeria has signed a refinancing agreement with 25 international banks, converting $1.6bn overdue trade debts into a three-year loan.

WALL STREET

Amex prepares for boom in savings

New York (NYT)–American Express's proposed $1bn return to the mutual fund industry through the acquisition of Investors' Diversified Services is symbolic of the changes sweeping through the American financial system.

Eight years ago, when American Express left the mutual fund business by selling its American Express Investment Management Company subsidiary which ran six funds with a modest $400m (£266m) in assets, to the Capital Research and Management Company, the financial environment was different from today.

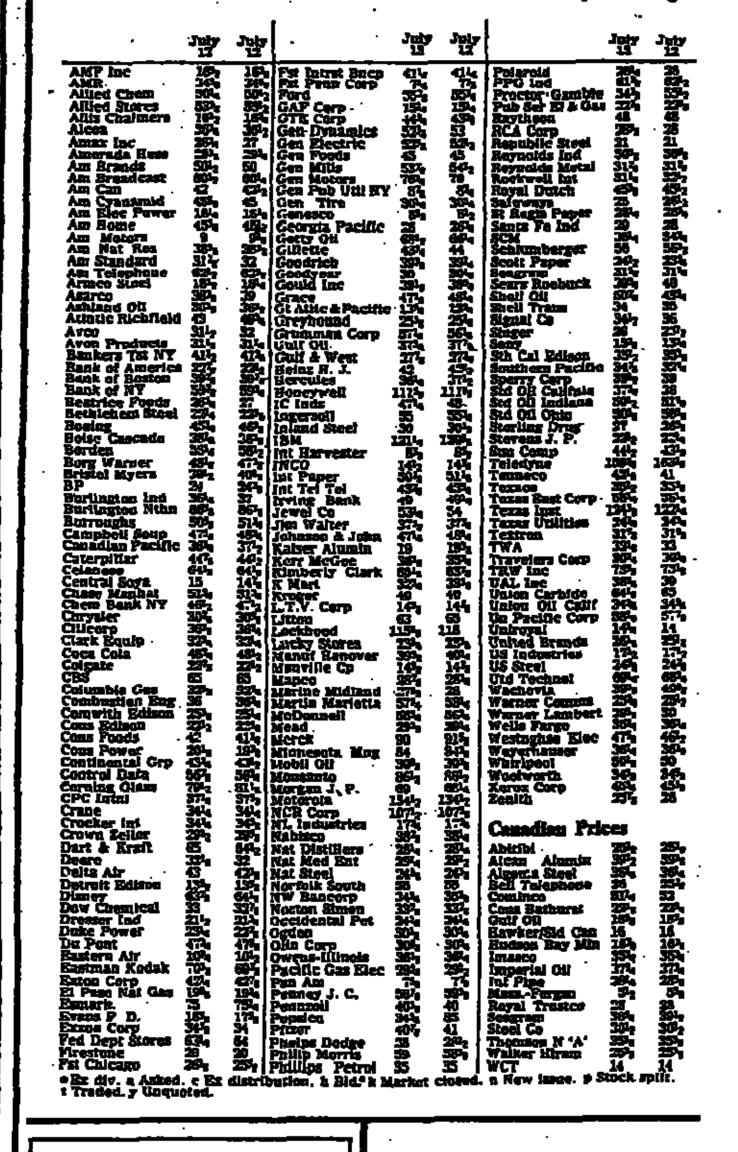
The traditional lines of separation among banking, savings, home finance, insurance and the securities industry had begun to blur, but only slightly. Managing and selling mutual funds was not attractive to American Express then.

But times and attitudes have changed. American Express now believes there will be a big increase in consurmer savings, and it wants to expand its take in the investment business to benefit from this.

Even investment bankers have changed sides. Morgan Stanley & Co, which earned a large fee several years ago by blocking American Express's attempt to acquire McGraw-Hill, played a key role in bringing American Express together with the Alleghay, the parent company of Investors' Diversified.

Deregulation of commercial banking is proceeding at such a pace that some federal regulators are calling for a pause to assess the implications.

The Reagan Administration has appointed a task force, headed by Mr George Bush, vice-president, to try to set standards for the rapid changes.



• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Consolidated Crds	9½ %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

Industrial notebook

Cars: patriotism is not enough

When it comes to perks – and it often does in a highly taxed society such as this – among the most popular is the company car. Despite attracting the attention of the Inland Revenue, they have continued to proliferate.

With the company-owned car accounting for probably 70 per cent of the new car market, the industry – ever sensitive to the questions and always ready to bash the Japanese in particular – has consistently maintained that it is a segment dominated by domestic producers. British companies prefer to buy British cars, it is said.

The truth, however, is that the import penetration of the company fleet is much higher than the industry, or the Government for that matter, will admit. There are simply not enough British-made cars available.

The latest to fall into the trap of believing that patriotism is the saviour of the motor industry is the British Institute of Management which in its otherwise admirable annual survey of business cars published this week says: "Despite ever increasing foreign competition, British car manufacturers continue to dominate the company car market. This market is vital for the well-being of the British motor industry."

It adds, in parenthesis and somewhat lamely. That "British" refers to BL, Ford, Talbot and Vauxhall "even thought some models are assembled elsewhere in Europe".

The institute must realize that this is a gross understatement. Look, for example, at Ford the market leader, and the proportion of its cars that are sold in Britain but made elsewhere. In the first six months of this year, the American company sold 278,962 cars in Britain, of which 78,737 came from West Germany, 30,333 from Belgium and 17,172 from Spain.

These three countries built more than 45 per cent of the Ford cars sold in Britain, while British factories made 145,470 cars for sale domestically, a share of 52 per cent.

It is possible and understandable for a private car buyer to scorn a Ford with an "Assembled in West Germany" label in favour of what seems to be an identical, but British-made, model.

A company buyer, wanting 20 or 200 cars and instructed to buy British, is not similarly constrained; one Escort looks like another and who cares as long as the car park is not full of Renaults, Audis, or Toyotas?

Vauxhall, whose Cavalier has taken the market, and the company sector, by storm, is another favourite among the jingoistic fleet buyers. But the half-year sales figure for British-built Vauxhalls is only 66,324, compared with 33,307 imported from West Germany and 20,593 from Belgium.

Of the 130,652 General Motors cars sold in Britain in the six months, half were imported, including German and Belgian Opels, and it is a fair bet that most joined company fleets.

The total number of imports from Ford and GM European factories in the six months was 264,144, well over half the two companies' total British sales. This compares with a total BL sales figure of 166,705 on the home market which includes the Metro, a non-company car.

The conclusion must be that the "free car" market is dominated by imports, whatever the declared buying policies of the big comapny purchasers.

American multinationals stress that their plants are in the European Community, a single trading block where there is free passage of goods. The enormous European price differentials for cars undermine that argument and the success of the Belgium factory does little to create or safeguard jobs on Merseyside.

Which brings us back neatly to the Japanese. Nissan should now make up its mind about its proposed car manufacturing plant for Britain, a project which could create 5,000 direct jobs and on which it has dithered for too long.

When the first British-built Datsuns leave the assembly lines it will be interesting to note how many are bought by patriotic British companies to replace German Fords or Belgian Vauxhalls.

Edward Townsend

Trafalgar House still intends to pursue its takeover bid for P&O, despite the Monopolies Commission referral. Wayne Lintott asked Trafalgar's chairman about his present thinking

Why Nigel Broackes stops laughing

Mr Nigel Broackes, the 48-year-old chairman of Trafalgar House, the property-to-shipping conglomerate, laughs a lot. He even laughs at the present troubles of his 15-year-old flagship, Cunard's QE2.

Turbine problems – as a troopship she steamed the 13,000 miles to the Falklands at her full 28 knots – have lost Cunard £3.5m in revenue already but the liner will be back in service at the end of the month.

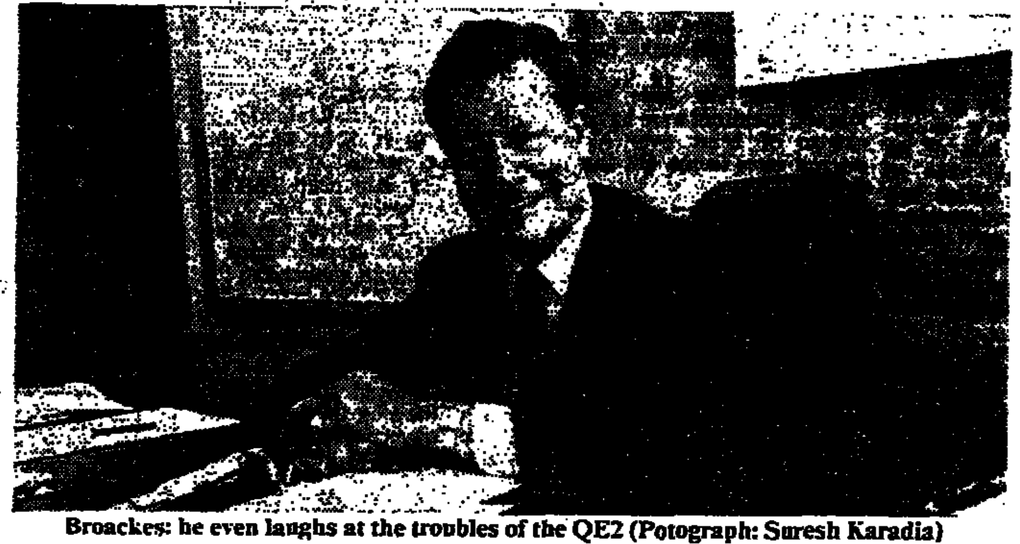
"Whenever anything goes wrong with her, and that is at least once a year, it costs a million minimum. It does not matter what it is. It always costs at least a million."

What took the smile from his face was the prospect of Mr Jeffrey Sterling becoming chairman of P & O and bringing a large chunk of his Town and City property company with him. The scenario was floated in the City last week.

"It is not something we would like to see," Mr Broackes said firmly," P & O buying Town and City's service division. We would certainly not want it or P & O with it for that matter."

Mr Broackes said that he intends seeking undertakings that P & O does not acquire any Town and City assets. This may be difficult.

The Office of Fair Trading said yesterday that there was no rule to prevent P & O acquiring


Broackes: he even laughs at the troubles of the QE2 (Potograph: Suresh Karadia)

Town and City assets or for that matter any other company. "Such an action," an OFT official said, "would be treated as a totally separate proposition to the one currently being studied by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Mr Sterling, chaiman of Town and City, was made non-executive deputy-chairman of P & O two weeks ago, and has made clear his availability for the chairmanship, also a non-executive position. The present chairman, Lord Inchcape, and the managing director, Mr Oliver Brooks, were due to retire last month but stayed on to fight off Mr Broackes £290m takeover bid.

A P & O boardroom reshuffle could take place as early as September and a power play is in progress over the appointments to the executive director positions. It is known that Mr Sterling would like to bring his Town and City management team with him. The present encumbent, Mr Brookes, has his own people in mind to replace him when he steps down to take on a non-executive role.

Mr Sterling, said Mr Broackes, knows nothing about shipping, which is a considerable part of P & O's business.

"If the Town and City scenario is just a financial deal, part of P & O's defensive tactics, then we would obviously try and stop it".

When Mr Broackes met Lord Inchape and Mr Brooks for 20 minutes last May, to disclose the takover, the atmosphere was cordial.

"I think," said Mr Broackes, "that if pressed Mr Brooks would feel that Trafalgar is the best bet, subject to terms."

I took Mr Broackes on his word and pressed Mr Brooks for his feelings.

"Absolutely not," responded Mr Books. "There is no rationale to the merger at all. Over a very large area, both businesses are different and the companies are run totally differently."

He was obviously relishing ending his career on the bridge of the P & O ship repelling boarders.

The men agreed that the Monopolies review would take longer than the six months allocated. They agreed nine months or more, which obviously suits P & O but makes it still vulnerable to other predators, should Trafalgar fail.

The charges levelled against Trafalgar during the struggle do not disturb Mr Broackes one iota.

On foreign registration of ships, his answer is that P & O has eight ships registered abroad, Cunard only three. "And under our Bahamian registration it is written into the articles (which he produced) that in an emergency the Government can requisition the ships.

There is absolutely no question that Cunard ships will be available to the Government in an emergency. Cunard employs far more British seamen and on all such chauvinistic fronts Cunard comes out looking far better than P & O."

Mr Broackes feels that, taking a world rather than a purely parochial view, the merger holds significant benefits for the country, particularly in dominating the top and middle ends of the passenger business (The Russians are successfully grabbing the cheaper end).

P & O's order of the Royal Princess – to compete with the QE2 – would also give Trafalgar some very substantial tax benefits at a time when the passenger business is showing a significant upturn.

No coincidence, perhaps, for a man well respected for his acumen. Which led the conversation to his decision not to buy a larger P & O stake in the market than the seven per cent Trafalgar already holds (under P & O's Royal Charter it is exempt from disclosure provisions of 1981 companies act).

"There are many millions of shares held in arbitrage positions, particularly by Americans. if another big game hits town or the delay goes on too long for their comfort and they start to unload, then we may decide to move in at that time," Mr Broackes said, back to laughing again.

In 1963 Mr Broackes, only 28 was a director at Trafalgar when it turned over some £5m a year. By 1968 he was deputy chairman and his own personal wealth was estimated at around £5m.

Now he heads an empire which includes Cunard, Trollope and Colls and a large container operation. All of which turns over more than £1,000m a year.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Fisons shares soar 40p

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 4. Dealings end, July 15. Contango Day, July 18. Settlement Day, July 25.

Fisons, the pharmaceutical to agrochemicals group, was the darling of the stock market yesterday as the shares leapt 40p to 680p – nearly 300p above the level at which it launched its £27.7m rights issue this year. The group is now firmly back on the road to recovery after its pretax profits plunged from a record £22m to just over £3m in less than two years.

Mr John Kerridge, chief executive at Fisons, had lunch with broker Quilter Goodison yesterday and appears to have confirmed the firm's expectations. After the sale of its troubled fertilizer division to Norsk Hydro for £50m last year, Fisons has concentrated on producing bigger profits from its pharmaceutical side while extracting a higher capital return from its existing businesses.

The move seems to have worked. The pharmaceutical side is expected to account for 65 per cent of pretax profits this year, estimated by Quilter to reach around £32m. A figure of nearer £40m is hoped for next year.

According to Quilter, there is little downside in the shares and good growth in profits still to come through. Meanwhile, the group has reduced borrowings from 79 per cent to around 45 per cent of shareholders' funds and still has some of the rights issue cash left to make further acquisitions.

Elsewhere in the equity market, investors were having a change of heart over higher interest rates in the US and in Britain.

Congratulations to Mr Kenneth Fleet, City Editor of the Daily Express *and* Sunday Express. *Fleet Holdings (no relation) will shortly announce his elevation to the board. Yesterday the shares rose 2p to 99p – a whisker from the year's high.*

As a result, the *FT* index had one of its best buys in more than three weeks, bouncing 11.3 to close at 688.2. Among the leaders, BICC rose 5p to 228p, BTR 14p to 524p, Beecham 8p to 336p, Bowater 6p to 232p, GEC 4p to 212p, Glaxo 20p to 850p, Hawker Siddeley 6p to 308p and Marks & Spencer 6p to 197p. Associated Dairies added 2p to 142p after a lunch in the City, but it appears that nothing new was said.

The Americans were also nibbling at their old favourite ICI, up 4p at 524p, after the overnight strength of Wall Street. The American brokers Goldman Sachs say that Wall Street is fully valued, but they urge investors against taking a negative view. A spokesman for Goldman said: "We are unwilling to pay high multiples unless we see high visibility for earnings."

Gilts enjoyed another new lease of life after the exhaustion of the convertible index-linked stock on Tuesday and the Bank of England's introduction of two new taplets totalling £500m.

Rises of more than £1 were reported in longs, while in shorts the gains were limited to between £½ and £¾. On the foreign exchange the pound closed unchanged at $1.5290.

Shares in Pilkington Bros were a good market rising 7p to 243p. This week, Mr Anthony Pilkington, chairman, was cautious about current year prospects. But the Society of Investment Analysts remained bullish with some forecasts pitched as high as £70m for the year against £50m last year.

Shares of J Sainsbury slipped 2p to 371p, after 375p yesterday as seller of more than 3m shares appeared on the scene. The shares are believed to have been sold at a discount to the market price and are rumoured to have been part of the Sainsbury family holdings.

Followers of the tender method of coming to market suffered a setback yesterday as the two latest newcomers made disappointing debuts. Henderson Administration, the investment manager boastin funds of more than £500m, ended the day unchanged at 368p, after 371p.

The group offered 2.6 million shares, or a quarter of the issued capital, at a minimum tender price of 325p, valuing the company at £33.6m. But despite being more than five times oversubscribed, the shares failed to improve on the striking price of 368p.

The other newcomer Park Food Group, the Christmas hamper group, put up a better performance, but still closed 3p shy of the striking price of 93p.

The 2.56 million shares offered at a minimum tender price of 85p were three times oversubscribed, valuing the entire company at £10m.

Merchant banks, which have led the recent fashion away from placings to tender offers, are now coming under increasing pressure to lower the striking price. Dealers complain that the striking price of many companies coming to market leaves little after-sales service.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

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MINES

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TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Profits up at Crown House

By Jeremy Warner

Crown House
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £3.83m (£2.56m)
Stated earnings 10.8p (5.1p)
Turnover £184.12m (£148.46m)
Net final dividend 3.5p making 5.75p (5.25p)
Share price 92p up 11p. Yield 8.2%

A big recovery in profits was unveiled yesterday by Crown House, the engineering to Denby Tableware group.

Pretax profits in the year ending last March rose by nearly half from £2.56m to £3.82m on sales up a quarter to £184.12m. But they are still well below the £4.55m the group reported for the year to March, 1980.

Improved figures in electrical and mechanical services were offset to some extent by costs incurred in reorganization of production at Denby Tableware which slumped into the red last year.

The company expects further progress in electrical and mechanical services especially in overseas markets.

Sugar suppliers shun Morocco

By Michael Prest

Morocco has been ostracized by the leading international sugar traders who are refusing supplies to the country while an arbitration award against it is not honoured. But there is no immediate danger of Morocco running out of sugar.

The Moroccan National Office of Tea and Sugar has not paid $10.6m, plus interest at 18.5 per cent a year, to Philippine Sugar Trading (London), the British office of a Philippines government company.

The Council of the Sugar Association of London, acting as arbitrator, found in April last year that Morocco had refused in April 1981 to take delivery of three cargoes totalling 33,000 tonnes of sugar.

The sugar was part of a 100,000-tonne contract agreed in May 1980. The office argued *force majeure*, claiming that it had been instructed by the Moroccan Government not to take delivery. The argument was rejected by the arbitrators. Court appeals in both Britain and Morocco also failed.

Sugar trade sources say that the real problem was that by the delivery date sugar prices had fallen well below those contracted. The first cargo, for example, had been contracted at $890 a tonne while the market price fell to $564; prices for the other cargoes fell to $490 from a contracted price of $810.

Morocco consumes about 670,000 tonnes of sugar a year, of which a bit less than half is imported. Traders in London, Paris and New York have refused to accept new business since it became clear that the arbitration award was not being honoured. Because Morocco buys a long time ahead, some outstanding contracts have still to be delivered. The last such contract was signed in September 1982 for delivery in April 1984.

These shipments could be stretched out and Morocco's own crop is available between April and September. But the traders, who dominate the business, have closed ranks against agreeing to new contracts. At the end of last week there were no offers from anywhere in the world in reply to Moroccan tender for 14,000 tonnes.

Boardroom shuffle at STC

Standard Telephones and Cables: Mr John Cottrell is to be managing director of STC Telecommunications. he relinquishes the post of managing director of STC Communications International, but remains a director and continues on the boards of Standard Telecommunication Laboratories and IAL. STC Telecommunications will be enlarged to include STC's Cable products Division and Defencce Systems Divisionl both were previously part of STC Communications International. Mr James Utterson, deputy chairman and managing director of IAL, replaces Mr Cottrell as managing director of STC Communications International. He also takes over the chair of IAL from Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman and chief executive of Standard Telephones and Cables.

APPOINTMENTS

Segas: Mr Simon Kirk has been appointed director of marketing.

Mobil Oil: Mr Alastair Lang has been elected to the board.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co: Messrs R.J.W. Henderson, P.A. Leonard and W.M. Samuel have been appointed assistant directors.

SelecTV Communications Consultants: Mr Alan Morris has become managing director.

Woods of Colchester: Mr David Priest is the new managing director.

Warner Home Video, WEA Europe: Mr Byrnes has been promoted to vice president. He is currently managing director of Warner home Video in the United Kingdom.

Shaw Carpets: Mr Leslie Silver has been appointed a non-executive director.

Premier Consolidated Oilfields: Dr Mauro Beltrandi has been appointed consultant for Italian operations and International Exploration. Dr Beltrandi was previously regional vice president of exploration for Gulf Oil Exploration and Production Company.

Espley-Tyas

Interim Report

Half year to 31st March (unaudited)	1983 £000	1982 £000
Turnover	28,795	23,159
Profit before taxation	1,300	1,201
Profit before extraordinary items	1,131	720
Net dividend per share	1.65p	1.50p

Salient points from the Statement by Mr. R. A. Shuck, Chairman and Chief Executive

- * Group's performance satisfactory – further progress forecast...
- * Increased interim dividend – up 10%...
- * Howard Tenens acquisition successfully completed – disposals to date £3m...
- * Good progress in property lettings including major pre-let in Brussels to 3M Corporation...
- * Housing division – advance continues...
- * Construction order book at all time high – emphasis remains on design and build projects...
- * US merger achieved – public offering of new shares planned for Autumn '83...

Copies of the Interim Report containing financial reports and Chairman's Statement in full are available from:– J. M. O'Connor, Esq., Espley-Tyas Property Group plc, Elizabeth House, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3TR.

ET

Espley-Tyas Property Group plc

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Haslemere record:** Haslemere Estates, the London-based property group, reports record profits for the year to March 31. Profit before tax rose from £6.7m to £7.08m – the first time they have passed £7m.

However, profit after tax was down from £5.24m to £4.88m because of heavier taxation. The year 1981-82 was the last year to benefit from Advanced Corporation Tax brought forward from previous years which cut the tax charge for 1981-82 by £1.4m.

Rental revenue expanded from £13.33m to £14.84m. Earnings per share, on a net basis, are down from 18.06p to 16.75p, but on a nil basis are up from 14.48p to 16.75p.

The total net dividend a share is being raised from 6.9p to 7.9p. At the year-end, the net asset value of the company's shares – on a diluted basis – was £5.78, compared with £5.63 a year earlier.

Danae Investment Trust
Year to 31.5.83.
Pretax revenue, £539,000 (£556,000).
Stated earnings (on income shares), 4.25p (3.8p).
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p).

Munford & White
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profits, £452,000 (£318,000).
Stated earnings, 8.4p (6.5p).
Turnover, £2.11m (£1.44m).
Net dividend, 1.0p as forecast in prospectus.

Moorside Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83.
Pretax revenue, £524,000 (£416,000).
Stated earnings, 1.62p (1.31p).
Net interim dividend, 1.0p (1.0p).

Panther Securities
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £99,000 (£91,000).
Stated earnings, 30.2p (25.2p).
Turnover, £489,000 (£522,000).
Net dividend, 5.0p (nil).

McMullen & Sons
Half-year to 26.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.16m (£1.26m).
Turnover, £9.44m (£8.61m).

Espley-Tyas Property Group
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.3m (£1.2m).
Stated earnings, 5.36p (6.21p).
Turnover, £28.79m (£23.15m).
Net interim dividend, 1.65p (1.5p).

Bromsgrove Casting & Machining
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £140,000 (£172,000).
Turnover, £4.08m (£3.62m).
Net dividend, 2.25p (2.25p).

Greycoat City Offices
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.82m (£810,000).
Stated earnings, 5.7p (3.4p).
Net dividend, 1.15p (1.0p).

Vosper
Half-year to 30.4.83.
Pretax profit, £752,000 (£898,000).
Stated earnings, 11.5p (10.5p).
Turnover, £14.84m (£15.4m).
Net interim dividend, 2.0p (2.0p).

A-R Television (member of the B.E.T. Group; results incorporate A-R TV's associate, Thames Television).
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £7.68m (£8.04m).
Net dividend, 48.22p (49.59p).

Philip Harris (Holdings)
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £487,000 (£679,000).
Stated earnings, 11.03p (10.35p).
Turnover, £21.26m (£18.82m).
Net dividend, 6.75p (6.5p).

George Dew
Half-year to 1.5.83.
Pretax profit, £678,000 (£910,000).
Stated earnings, 5.4p (5.7p).
Turnover, £13.29m (£13.83m).
Net interim dividend, 2.3p (2.3p).

Jones, Stroud (Holdings)
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £2.73m (£2.6m).
Stated earnings, 20.29p (16.05).
Turnover, £30.56m (£29.27m).
Net dividend, 6.0p (5.2p).

Ladies Pride
Half-year to 31.5.83.
Pretax profit, £74,000 (£165,000).
Stated earnings, 0.52 (1.0p).
Turnover, £3.1m (£3.38m).
Net interim dividend, 0.5p (1.4p).

Imperial Group

INTERIM REPORT 1983

When comparing the operational activities of one half-year against another, the most meaningful basis is to consider those businesses which formed part of the Group in both periods and to exclude companies which have been sold during or since the earlier period. The details in respect of sales and trading surplus indicate that position. So as to give the total picture, the effect is also shown on the first half of 1982 of the aggregate performance of those companies which were sold during that year, mainly in poultry, eggs and plastics.

On this basis of comparison, Group trading surplus improved by 12% over the first half of last year.

Borrowings were less as a consequence of the proceeds of the disposals. This factor, together with lower interest rates, resulted in much reduced interest charges.

Group profit before tax, at £79.1 million, and the corresponding earnings per share, were both 20% better than the levels of the first half of last year.

The greater profitability, combined with a higher effective rate of tax, led to the increased tax charge.

The charge for extraordinary items, which was considerably less than in 1982, related mainly to the revised terms of the sale of the Group's poultry and egg operations (details of which were announced last April), and also included some rationalisation in the Howard Johnson Division.

In the view of the Board, this is a satisfactory outcome overall in a period in which the two major countries in which the Group operates, the U.K. and the U.S.A., were still in difficult economic climates, with selling prices and volumes remaining under pressure.

Given the start made in the first six months and in the absence of abnormal conditions which cannot currently be foreseen, it is now expected that the percentage increase in Group pre-tax profits for the year as a whole will be ahead of inflation. That outcome will be a further step towards the objective of re-positioning the Group on the path of sustained growth which began in the second half of 1981.

The Directors have decided to declare an interim dividend at the same rate as that of last year, namely 2.75p per share. This will absorb £19.9 million (1982 £19.8 million). Warrants will be dated 1st November, 1983 and will be posted to those shareholders who are registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 3rd October, 1983.

By order of the Board
Peter M. Davies
Group Secretary

14th July, 1983.

£ million	Group Results (Unaudited) Half-year to 30th April 1983	1982	% Change on 1982
External Sales			
Tobacco	1,205.1	1,232.1	
Brewing and Leisure	419.3	394.9	
Food	301.4	286.2	
Howard Johnson	220.9	177.0	
Other activities	12.0	13.8	
	2,156.7	2,104.0	+2½%
Disposed businesses	—	359.1	
Intra Group Sales	(30.3)	(26.0)	
	2,126.4	2,437.1	
Trading Surplus			
Tobacco	54.3	46.7	
Brewing and Leisure	28.1	26.5	
Food	10.4	9.9	
Howard Johnson	(0.5)	(0.5)	
Other activities	0.3	0.1	
	92.6	82.7	+12%
Disposed businesses	—	5.0	
	92.6	87.7	
Share of Associates' Profits	1.0	0.7	
Interest net of Investment Income	(14.5)	(22.6)	
Profit before taxation	79.1	65.8	+20%
Taxation	(23.2)	(15.3)	
Profit after taxation	55.9	50.5	+11%
Minority interests	(0.1)	(0.1)	
	55.8	50.4	
Extraordinary items	(13.8)	(66.6)	
Profit/(Deficit) attributable to Shareholders	42.0	(16.2)	
Earnings per share			
—before taxation	10.9p	9.1p	+20%
—after taxation	7.7p	7.0p	+10%

Notes:

1. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the following:
   (a) the disposal of businesses in Divisions in 1982;
   (b) the effective tax rate applicable to the whole of 1982.

2. In the first half of 1982 cigarette sales were inflated by heavy trade ordering which was prolonged until the middle of April when the Chancellor's March Budget increases were implemented. Some of these sales would normally have been made in the second half of the year and it was concluded that a fairer view would be given of the profit pattern over the two halves of 1982 by transferring to the second half-year an amount of £10 million to reflect the effect of this pattern of sales. In 1983 manufacturers did not delay increasing prices following the Chancellor's Budget and consequently trade stocks at 30th April, 1983 were significantly lower than in the previous year. No adjustment to profits is therefore appropriate at this half-year stage.

3. The current cost profit before taxation was £56 million (1982 £38 million) after allowing for a gearing adjustment of £7 million (1982 £10 million).

Imperial Group plc, Imperial House, 1 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7HB

Crown House 1983.

Conditions for growth restored
Pre-tax profit up 50%



Illustrated here is a part of the priceless collection of plants in Decimus Burton's elegant Temperate House at Kew Gardens, where Crown House Engineering provided the electrical, heating and air conditioning services necessary to ensure that these plants can continue to thrive in an environment favouring healthy growth – one out of over 1,000 contracts in the U.K. completed during the year to 31st March 1983.

Crown House Engineering provides the full range of engineering services for industrial and commercial developments in the United Kingdom and throughout the free world.

Crown House Engineering is a member of the Crown House group which is comprised principally of two divisions (1) engineering contractors and merchants, and (2) tableware manufacturers and merchants. The group's business is carried on under the following trade names –

Crown House Engineering • Furse • Best and May
Dema Glass • Thomas Webb • Edinburgh Crystal • Denby

These divisions operate in areas of business with growth potential as noted in the Chairman's annual statement:–

"The engineering services and tableware products provided by the group are likely to be the subject of growing demand as the years go by."

For a copy of the Annual Report, write to, or telephone, Norman Vigor at Crown House plc, 2 Lygon Place, London SW1W 0JT. Telephone 01-730 9287, Telex 918602.

1983 and 1982 results compared

Years ending 31st March	1983 £ millions	1982	Increase
Turnover	184.1	148.5	24%
Pre-tax profit	3.8	2.5	50%
Net Assets	21.2	19.6	8%
Return on capital employed	18%	13%	38%
Ordinary dividend	5.75p	5.25p	9½%
Earnings per share	10.8p	5.1p	112%



COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1114.00-15.00
Three months	1124.50-25.00
T/O:	8,200
Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1070.00-72.00
Three months	1090.00-91.00
T/O:	1,250
Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8610-11
Three months	8630-35
T/O:	606
Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8610-11
Three months	8630-35
T/O:	Nil.
Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	261.50-62.50
Three months	271.50-72.00
T/O:	1,725
Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	471.50-72.50
Three months	486.25-86.50
T/O:	1,650
Steady.	
SILVER	
Cash	801.0-03.0
Three months	801.0-03.0
T/O:	79 Lots
Firmer.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	993.50-94.50
Three months	1020.50-21.00
T/O:	7,800
Firmer.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3170-80
Three months	3248-50
Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Jly	425.50-426.00
Aug	427.00-427.20
Sep	430.50-431.50
Oct	434.40-434.90
Nov	438.00-439.00
Dec	441.60-442.80
Jan	445.20-446.70
Vol:	620
Tone: Slightly easier.	

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Aug	800-95
Sept	802-85
Oct/Dec	802-01
Jan/Mch	825-24
Apl/Jne	844-43
Jly/Sep	864-63
Oct/Dec	883-81
Jan/Mch	902-00
Apl/Jne	920-19
Vol:	119
Tone: Very quiet.	

SUGAR	
Aug	172.00-72.75
Oct	178.50-79.00
Dec	183.75-83.25
Mar	192.25-92.20
May	195.25-95.00
Vol:	1,711.
Tone: Quiet.	
COCOA	
July	1460-59
Sep	1472-71
Dec	1493-92
Mar	1438-87
May	1487-88
July	1490-82
Sep	1491-88
Vol:	5,342
Tone: Steady.	
COFFEE	
July	1643-1641
Sep	1625-1624
Nov	1607-1604
Jan	1587-1585
Mar	1570-1568
May	1554-1549
July	1547-1550
Vol:	1,392
Tone: Easier.	
GAS OIL	
July	250.00-50.25
Aug	254.00-54.25
Sept	257.75-58.00
Oct	260.75-01.00
Nov	263.75-64.00
Dec	266.50-67.00
Jan	266.50-67.50
Feb	266.00-69.00
Mar	260.50-01.00
Vol:	1,555

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	10	4188
Dec	-	-
Mar'84	-	-
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Sept	172	15373
Dec	120	15326
Mar'84	-	15336
Comment: Holding.		
D-MARK		
Sept	54	3912
Dec	-	3958
Mar'84	-	-
Comment: Firmer.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	71	4772
Dec	-	-
Mar'84	-	-
Comment: Steady.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	1531	8970
Dec	125	8948
Mar'84	80	8935
June'84	12	8921
Comment: Steadier.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	518	8997
Dec	53	8982
Mar'84	26	8973
June'84	-	8950
Sept'84	-	8950
Comment: Firmer.		
GILTS:		
Sept	2506	10309
Dec	39	10500
Mar'84	1	10421
June'84	-	10409
Comment: Firmer.		

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK edited by Michael Prest

Thorn profits up 16pc on shoppers' spree

Thorn EMI
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit £122m (£105m).
Stated earnings 35.4p (37.9p).
Turnover £2715m (£2435m).
Net final dividend 11.7p, making 15.75p (14.625p).
Share price 549p up 37p. Yield 4.09%.

Thorn EMI is back on a recovery course after the problems of the past year. Yesterday the shares were riding high at 549p, against a low of 380p last September, as analysts upgraded their profits forcasts for the current year.

The reason for the excitement was the publication of figures for the year ending March 31 showing a 16 per cent rise in pretax profits to £122m.

Turnover was up by 11 per cent to £2,715m, helped by a boom in consumer demand for electrical goods, after the relaxation of hire purchase controls and interest rates.

A strong performance from the British businesses, where profits grew by 48 per cent was enough to overcome the problems in overseas markets, particularly the US, where profits slumped by 37 per cent.

But both domestic and overseas figures contain anomalies. In Britain the easing of hp restrictions was cited as the reason for booming sales of video recorders. Thorn is making these at the rate of 30,000 a month, soon to rise to 40,000 a month, to give the company one third of the British market.

Sales of electrical appliances also grew with the trend, and there was a turnround in the lighting division.

In North America, the problems of recession were coupled with the difficulty of matching the previous year's exceptional figures from the music business. Demand for Beatles products, in particular, fell after strong sales the previous year on the death of John Lennon.

An extraordinary charge of £25.6m is included to cover the £20m cost of mothballing the Thorn EMI videodisc plant in West Germany. The company still sees a market for the discs, but only when the video recorder boom falls away.

The balance of £5.6m has been set aside to cover the costs of further rationalization and redundancies.

Looking ahead, the group is confident of a better performance from both British and overseas businesses in the first half of the year, although there is some recognition that last year's strong second half may be difficult to repeat. Despite the caution investors can look forward to an ambitious acquisition strategy in US high technoligy and to internal growth which makes pretax profits of £165m possible at the year end.

THORN EMI
SHARE PRICE
DATASTREAM
560 540 520 500 480 460 440 420 400 380
JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN

Sedgwick Group

Sedgwick Group's longstanding ambitions to take over the troubled US insurance broking firm, Alexander & Alexander Services, have run into serious trouble, much to the delight of the London stockmarket.

In New York yesterday it was clear that Sedgwick was the mystery company in takeover talks with Alexander & Alexander, despite the steadfast refusal by the Sedgwick management to give away the time of day.

Less clear is the reason for the breakdown of negotiations between the companies after talks lasting several months. Alexander & Alexander has indicated that although there was no desperate need to conclude a merger/takeover deal there were no fundamental objections to the Sedgwick approach, apart from the matter of price.

On Wall Street it was considered that Sedgwick was offering $32 a share, or $760m plus for the Alexander & Alexander group. Alexander's shares were suspended at $28 pending a formal announcement.

There was relief in London about the failure of the Sedgwick approach, because the offer price was higher than the entire market capitalization of Sedgwick on the London Stock Exchange.

It is not clear what balance between cash and paper Sedgwick had in mind, but London analysts were rightly sceptical about Sedgwick's ability to carry the deal through.

Clearly, Sedgwick is determined to expand, virtually at any cost. The options in Britain are limited because it already dominated broking at Lloyd's and elsewhere, which means the Government would not take too kindly to further expansion by acquisition.

That leaves expansion overseas. But at what cost? And do the customers benefit from bigger and bigger brokers?

Bond issue

One had grown accustomed to the idea that sterling was declining as a reserve currency, but yesterday's £100m Eurosterling bond issue by the the tirelessly inventive World Bank suggests that another kind of sterling reserve is in the making.

As Baring Brothers, the lead managers and gurus in the field do not hesitate to point out, it is the largest such issue ever.

Carrying a coupon of 11.125 per cent and issued at 99.5 per cent (before taking account of the 1.25 per cent selling concession), the five-year bond maturing in 1988 yields 10.96 per cent semi-annually.

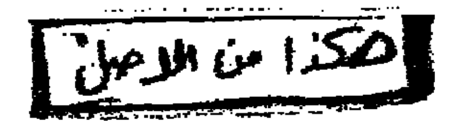
Excluding a £75m Eurosterling issue last November, also arranged by Barings for the World Bank, this latest issue is twice the size of any previous Eurosterling bond.

The pound's petrocurrency status may have much increased its volatility, but it has also made foreign investors more interested in holding it. Since exchange controls were abolished in 1979, the Eurosterling market has grown considerably.

The World Bank, albeit a first-class name, is paying less than the yield on a comparable gilt, whereas borrowers on the bulldog market (domestic sterling fixed interest issues by foreign borrowers) inevitably pay a premium over gilts.

Eurosterling issues have little attraction for domestic British investors, but enough Belgian dentists, or even British dentists domiciled in the Bahamas, seem to be attracted by this paper.

Because it is bearer paper, there is no withholding tax, interest is paid gross and the bond can be held anonymously overseas. The size of the latest World Bank issue should also ensure it is freely negotiable















Law Report July 15 1983

Talaq in England not recognized

ina v Immigration Appeal unal, Ex parte Secretary of e for the Home Department
ina v Secretary of State for Home Department, Ex parte ma
ina v Secretary of State for Home Department, Ex parte feena Bi

re Mr Justice Taylor
gment delivered July 11]

here a Muslim Pakistani onal pronounced talaq in and and then notified his wife the Chairman of the Union ncil in Pakistan, thereby ting a divorce recognized by stani law, that divorce would be recognized in English law r the provisions of the gnition of Divorces and Legal rations Act 1971.

r Justice Taylor so held in the en's Bench Division granting an ication by the Home Secretary udicial review of a decision of Immigration Appeal Tribunal August 27, 1982, who had ted Seada Bi leave to remain in United Kingdom indefinitely, dismissing applications by lam Fatima and Shafeena Bi for ial review of refusals by the igration officer, on July 31, and February 24, 1983 ectively, to grant them leave to r the UK.

Mr Simon D. Brown for the secretary of state; Mr David Latham for the tribunal; Mr Ghulam Yazdani for Seada Bi; Mr Sibghatullah Kadri and Miss Harjit Grewal for Fatima; Mr Owais Kadri for Shafeena Bi.

MR JUSTICE TAYLOR said that in each case a Pakistani national living in the United Kingdom had pronounced talaq in England and sent notification thereof to his wife, who was in Pakistan, and to the Chairman of the local Union Council in Pakistan, pursuant to the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961. Ninety days after the sending of the notices, the marriages were validly dissolved according to Pakistani law.

In the first case, Seada Bi went through a ceremony of marriage to one of those men in England, but was then refused leave to remain indefinitely in the UK on the ground that her marriage was not valid as her husband's previous divorce was not recognized in England. That refusal was reversed by the tribunal.

In the other cases, the applicants had been refused leave to enter the UK as fiancées on the ground that as their intended husbands were still married in English law the marriages could not take place within a reasonable time.

The first issue which his Lordship had to decide was whether a talaq pronounced in England was a "proceeding" or part of a set of proceedings for the purposes of sections 2 and 3 of the 1971 Act and of section 16 of the Domicile and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1973.

If, as had been contended on behalf of the women, it was not, but merely evinced a wish to be divorced which was fulfilled by proceedings consisting of the service of notices and the elapsing of 90 days, the divorce proceedings would have been wholly in Pakistan, and would thus be recognized in English law under sections 2 and 3 of the 1971 Act.

In *Sharif v Sharif* ((1980) 10 Fam Law 216) and *Chaudhary v Chaudhary* (*The Times* May 13, 1983), Mr Justice Wood had held that a bare talaq without any other formalities was not "proceedings" and could never be recognized under the 1971 Act.

However, in *Zaal v Zaal* ((1983) 4 FLR 284) Mr Justice Bush had reached the opposite conclusion and, in his Lordship's judgment, that was the better view which, if correct, would mean that a bare talaq, pronounced by a national in a country where it would be sufficient by itself to procure a divorce, would effect a divorce recognized in English law.

It was clear to his Lordship that there had, in each case, been one set of proceedings, which had been begun in England and completed in Pakistan. Section 3 of the 1971 Act referred to the date of the institution of the proceedings in the country in which the divorce had been obtained. Although each divorce had been obtained in Pakistan, the proceedings had been instituted not there but by the pronouncement of talaq in England, and accordingly, those divorces, although valid under the law of Pakistan, could not be recognized under the 1971 Act.

That conclusion was in accordance with the policy of the 1971 and 1973 Acts, which provided, by section 16 of the latter, that no proceedings in the UK should be regarded as validly dissolving a marriage unless instituted in a court of law.

Accordingly, certiorari and mandamus would issue in the first case to quash the determination of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal and direct it to determine the appeal in accordance with law, and a declaration would be granted to the effect that the first marriage of the "husband" of Seada Bi had not been dissolved for the purposes of English law.

The second and third applications would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Mr B. C. Mascarenhas, Wood Green; J. Esner & Co, Bolton; Wakefield & Co for Browning & Co, Redditch.

Court order required for copying seized papers

mmissioners of Customs and ise v A. E. Hamlin & Co (a 1)

re Mr Justice Falconer
gment delivered July 1]

he Commissioners of Customs Excise, despite their statutory ers under the Finance Act 1972, uired an order of the court for nission to inspect and take es of documents seized on an on Piller [search and seize] raid olicitors acting for plaintiffs in r proceedings, in respect of h the solicitors had given an ess undertaking to the court to in the goods and documents ed in safe custody or until her order.

Mr John Mummery for the missioners; Mr John Baldwin A. E. Hamlin & Co.

MR JUSTICE FALCONER said the defendants, A. E. Hamlin & when acting as solicitors for versal City Studios Inc and rs, in other proceedings had n into their possession in suance of two Anton Piller ers certain goods and documents nging to the defendants in those ceedings, Peter George Phillip bard and Neil Richard William ers.

A. E. Hamlin & Co had given an ertaking to the court to keep the ds and documents in safe ody or until further order. Mr bard had sought to have the uments returned to him, but his lication had been refused.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs and Excise now sought an order that A. E. Hamlin & Co should permit them to inspect and take copies of all documents in their possession or control relating to the trading activities of Mr Hubbard and Mr Rivers seized on the Anton Piller raid, since they were currently investigating those affairs for value-added tax purposes.

The commissioners had been able to see some of the documents by the authority of Mr Hubbard and take copies, but Mr Rivers had given no equivalent authority and in respect of those documents relating to Mr Rivers, A. E. Hamlin & Co took the view that the commissioners should apply to the court for leave to inspect and take copies.

Mr Mummery contended that they had statutory powers under sections 34, 35 and 37 of the Finance Act 1972 to inspect and take copies and that no such application for leave was necessary. It was clear that the ownership of the documents remained vested in Mr Hubbard and Mr Rivers.

His Lordship considered that in view of the express undertaking given by A. E. Hamlin & Co, they were not at liberty to permit inspection or copying without the leave of the court, see *Home Office v Harman* ([1983] AC 280), *per* Lord Diplock at p 304.

However, in the present case it was proper to make the order sought.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Customs and Excise; A. E. Hamlin & Co.

Printer's name on wrong side of election poster

Cook and Others v Trist and Others
Before Mr Justice Comyn
[Judgment delivered July 13]

An election poster, required by section 110(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1983 to bear "upon its face" the name and address of its printer and publisher, did not comply with the section unless those details appeared on the part or parts which faced towards the public, and which were to be displayed so that others should see them.

Mr Justice Comyn so held in the Queen's Bench Division in granting an application by Thomas Didymus Walter Cook, Christopher Nigel Beard and Sally Theresa Thomas, respectively the election agent, Labour parliamentary candidate for Portsmouth North, and Labour parliamentary candidate for Portsmouth South in the general election of June 9, 1983, for relief under section 167 of the 1983 Act from a penalty under section 110.

Section 110 provides: "(1) A person shall not (a) print, or publish ... any bill, placard or poster having reference to an election or any printed document distributed for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate ... unless the bill, placard, poster or document bears upon its face the name and address of the printer and publisher".

Mr Michael J. Burrell for the applicants; Mr David H. Evans as *amicus curiae*.

MR JUSTICE COMYN said that the posters, which were distributed by the candidates and their election agent, were intended to be displayed in the windows of members of the public. On one side they bore a photograph of the candidate, together with details of his or her career.

That side bore the name and address of the printer and publisher.

The reverse side bore the message "Vote Sally Thomas" and "Vote Nigel Beard" respectively, with the words "Please display", but without reference to the printer and publisher. That side was intended to face out towards the public.

The words "on their face" in section 110 of the Act, in this context, meant the part or parts which faced the public, and which were to be displayed for others to see. The reason behind that long-standing provision was so that persons whose legal rights might be affected by the contents could ascertain who had produced the poster.

However, this was an appropriate case to grant relief under section 167 of the Act, since the infringement was a minor one which had not given rise to any mischief.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Cousins Burbridge & Connor, Portsmouth; Director of Public Prosecutions.

Successful candidates in Trinity Bar examinations

The Council of Legal Education has announced that the following candidates were successful in the Trinity Bar examinations. The initial after each name indicates the Inn: L, Lincoln's Inn; I, Inner Temple; M, Middle Temple; G, Gray's Inn.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

The Seaman Scholarships: £2,500 – H Rogers (M); £1,500 – S F Coles (M).
The Barstow Law Scholarship: D M Dowley (G).
The Everard Ver Heyden Foundation Prizes: S J Vaughan Jones (M); P A Glen (M); D C Owen (M).
The Colyer Prize in the Law of Landlord and Tenant: M R Anderson (M).
The Lawrence Kingsley Prize for Drafting: M R Anderson (M).
The Wilfred Parker Prize in the Law of Evidence: S F Coles (M).
The Ver Heyden de Lancey Prize in Forensic Medicine: S R Stickings (I).
Kapila Essay Prize: J V Rayson (G).
Special Prize of £100: H R E Tomlinson (G).

Class I (in order of merit): H Rogers, M; H R E Tomlinson, G; S F Coles, M.

Class II Division I (in order of merit): D M Dowley, G; J M A Dagnall, L; M R Anderson, M; C G Nugee, I; A D L White, M; D Morris, L; P A Sinnett, M; S R Davies, G; S K Bull, G; A G Schaff, I; A H W Sutcliffe, I; A V Hoecroff, G; R D Collier-Keywood, M; S M S Bramley, G; A T K Corlett, G; L G E Irving, I; A T Barma, M; P J Charnley, G; R Bartlett, L; R J Toomin, G; K J Marshall, I; N J D Lickley, G; E A Blackburn, G; V E I Selvaratnam, M; N R Jacobs, M; K M Reid, M; S D Ross, M; W H Osborne, M; P A Leslie-Jones, L; D M Heaton, M; P L Arden, G; G Hugh-Jones, M; A J Williams, L; M J Sullivan, M; L A Lee, M; M J Moore, L; P M Blair, I; R Parker, I.

Class II Division II (in order of merit): [illegible]

Class III (in numerical order): [illegible]

[illegible] ... T A Iles, M; J James, G; V I James, L; D P Jarrett, G; A M Jenkins, M; C M Johnston, G; R J W Jones, G; E A A Joseph, G; H R Josephs, L; D R Kalan, M; K Kani, M; F M Khan, M; A Khawar, G; S A Killerby, G; J P King, G; M A Knapp, M; S C P Knox, M; A M Kopieczek, G; C M Leigh, I; M J Lenihan, M; A X P Lewis, M; A Lewis, M; K M Litton, G; A D Lloyd, M; K Loewenstein, L; J D Lynn, I; F A MacArthur, G; I J MacCabe, G; M J Malik, L; C D Marlow, G; S Masselino, L; P Masniuk, I; C J May, M; M McAuley, G; J W McClure, M; A J McGrath, G; B N McGuire, M; C McKeon, I; T M Mercer, I; C A Mirza, L; C A Mitchell, G; B Molloy, M; K R Moore, L; C G Morris, G; S R Morris, L; G M Nicholas, G; N M Nosegbe, L; T J Nyapadi, L; P J O'Donnell, M; I M Onuma, L; A J Osborne, G; J A A O'Shea, M; G A O'Toole, L; R O Owens, L; K O Owusu, G; J S Palmer, M; C A Parker, M; M L Pascoe, M; J S Pasiuk, M; N Patel, L; J Perry, G; N J Perry, G; D J Petit, M; N R Pond, M; R M A Power, M; M A Purnell, G; S A Quinn, G; E M Rambali, M; A J Rawlence, I; O H Rees, G; S L Reynolds, G; A M Rimmer, G; R W C Royle, G; P S J Rupasinha, I; A H Russell, G; F K Sagoe, G; A W Samuel, L; A E Scott, G; P A Scudder, G; I A Sheikh, L; H J Shilling, L; C A Shrimpton, I; M Singh, L; S T Skolly, M; D A Sloan, I; M E Smith, M; S N Spence, G; R Z Stavropoulos, G; A J Stewart, I; C J Studholme, M; A Sultan, L; N A Sweetnam, G; G S Syed, G; W Taylor, M; J S Thomson, L; E A Thornberry, G; G Thrussell, I; N C S Tillbrook, G; H P Vass, G; R D Venn, M; P A Vickers, I; M Vose, I; J [illegible]

R B Kassim, M; S L Kei, M; M M Khan, L; H B Kong, L; T T–S Kwok, M; D A Kyriaili, G; C L F Lai, G; R G Lanner, M; H L Lau, L; B F Lee, M; B T Lee, L; C T Lee, L; K F Lee, L; M Y Lee, L; P H Lee, L; J C Leong, G; J O Liddell, M; L K C Liew, L; A H Lim, L; C B F Lim, M; E H Lim, L; K–C Lim, M; L H Lim, L; O T E Lim, M; T F Lim, L; T F Liow, L; P D Leveras, G; F Y Loh, L; C Loong, M; T–M Mak, M; s o A Manikam, L; P D A Martin, G; P S Mannapuri, G; Mastan Marikan, L; P Menon, L; P J Mills, G; H Mohamed, L; A R Mohammed Hashim, L; Zakaria Mohd, L; P Mootoo, G; M Murray, M; B Murthy, L; s o N Nadarajah, G; Zihni Nasir, L; V A Oben, G; S D Oh, L; A M Ong, L; K P Ong, L; S C Oon, M; L M Pakkanen, L; H L Pang, L; C Papaioannou, G; W G Partridge, M; G Phanou, M; V P Philip, G; R M Phillips, G; J Pillai, G; I Pulay, M; R S E Poh, L; E A Porter, I; S Pouyouros, G; T Prabhakaran, L; G B R Ratniah, G; N J N Rennell, L; V E Richardson, L; C P K Sam, L; S A Sandosham, G; C L Seah, L; J Selvamuthu, I; W L Seow, L; M Y Shamsuddin, L; C Shroff, G; V Shunmugam, L; H A Simonette, G; G Singh, L; Manjit s o R S Singh, L; N Singh, L; R Singh, L; R Singh, L; S Singh, G; G C C Smith, M; S Sockanathan, G; K Starling, G; T J Su, G; R Supramaniam, M; P Sutusuthyorakoon, G; A-C R Tan, G; B S Tan, I; H C Tan, L; B C Tay, L; M T Teh, G; O N Thadani, L; S Thangavaloo, G; S Thayaparan, L; T C Ti, L; A K T Ting, L; R E Tirant, G; R P Tiwary, M; K S Wee, L; K S Wee, L; I J Williams, M; J P Winkley, M; C Y Wong, M; Y M Wong, L; W J Yahya, L; S C Yap, L; M Yam, L; H L Yek, M; T Yeo, G; T L Yong, L; P A Zinner, M.

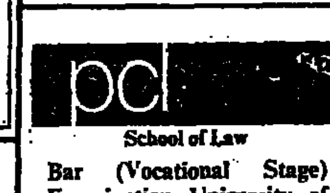
The following have been awarded a conditional pass. The section they have yet to pass is shown in brackets against their name.
KEY:

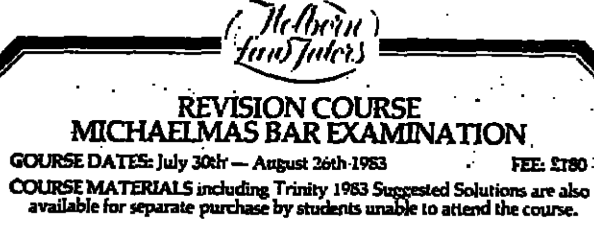
(1) General Paper I
(2) General Paper II
(3) Civil and Criminal Procedure
(4) Evidence
(5) Revenue Law
(6) Family Law and Procedure
(7) Law of Landlord and Tenant
(8) Sale of Goods and Hire-Purchase
(9) Local Government and Planning Law
(10) Practical Conveyancing
(11) Conflict of Laws and European Community Law
(12) Labour Law and Social Security Law
(13) Law of International Trade

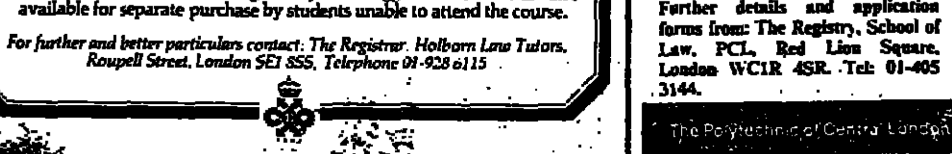
G B Angammana, L (1); S S Aronsohn, M (1); F S Ballentyne, G (3); W R Baron, I (4); F H Brown, M (1); C M Buchanan, M (3); C F Byrne, G (4); J C Dawson, M (10); A W Dickens, G (4); T A B Elliott, M (4); L S Ewan, G (6); R S Griffiths, G (4); D E Haddon, M (4); S D J Hall, G (13); H M L Hendry, M (4); I L Merry, M (4); L J Jermy, M (3); R J Joshi, I (13); P G Kerr, L (4); M A Khan, L (1); F MacCormick, M (4); M C J Mayhew-Arnold, I (4); J M McCann, G (3); [illegible]

The following have passed individual sections to complete the Bar Examination (in numerical order):
D R J Alcock, G; C G J Bullough, G; J S D Drage, I; F R P Drayton, M; P S Hall, G; A F Jennings, G; S M Krebs, L; A M McNamara, G; J I R Myilvapanam, G; A N Nonyelu, L; L P Manley, M; E C St Hilaire, G; C A Whitlock, G; Y Bennett, L; S K Chea, L; L Cleary, G; N De Silva, L; R M Evans, I; M N Goodman, G; J H Hanschell, M; A Haq, L; C N Hassan, L; C K Lim, L; Y E Maringking, G; H T Musselwhite, G; A T Ng, L; G Y O Ng, L; A O Otoo, G; M A B Shyllon, I; B Singh, M.

The following has passed Practical Conveyancing as an additional subject: I A Searle, G







Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

First Test: the bat is no match for the ball as wickets wilt at the Oval

Bowlers on the boil on a steamy day

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

THE OVAL: New Zealand, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 192 runs behind England.

In an eventful opening day to the first Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, 13 wickets fell for 226 runs. The reason for this was partly the pitch, which was lively, partly the standard of the batting, which was low, and partly the quality, first of Hadlee's bowling and then Willis's. Of England's 209, Randall made a fighting 75 not out. By 6.10 when bad light stopped play, New Zealand had agonized their way to 17 for 3 in 17 overs.

The ball moved about all day and the bounce was uneven. Occasionally it was nasty, as when Tavaré was hit in the mouth by a ball from Hadlee and had temporarily to retire. Less often the wicketkeeper was taking it by his ankles. The crowd totalled just over 7,000 and the weather was steamy. Fred Root, bowling inswingers, would have made the ball turn corners.

For some time Randall could scarcely lay bat on ball. Coming in when Tavaré was injured, he batted for 20 minutes before lunch. The morning ended with Bracewell being given an over and twice almost bowling Randall. Yet once he had started to play properly, in that distinctive, dancing style of his, Randall alone made a show of holding thhe innings together. Nothing says more for him than that his best innings for England have almost all been played when runs have been needed.

Hadlee, who took six for 53, bowled beautifully. Howarth used him in short spells, sometimes from one end, sometimes the other. He bowled off a shortened run, yet with such rhythm that his pace and lift had the batsmen constantly on the hop. There were times, even in the afternoon, when he had four slips and a gully.

Without him New Zealand would have been in no position to take advantage of the conditions. It must be an indictment of their other faster bowlers that the off spinner, Bracewell, did better than any of them. The best of them was Cairns, who had Lamb dropped and disguised his changes of pace well.

Tomorrow Foster will be back in Southend, having made the headlines, but yet to win an England cap. Yesterday Marks was preferred to him, an understandable decision, though, as the pitch was to play, not necessarily the right one. With Foster in his side Willis might have chosen to field; with a second spinner he felt obliged to bat.

After 40 minutes England were 18 for tw. Fowler had been leg-before in the seventh over, playing half back to a good-length ball. Gower, after two appetizing leg-side boundaries, played on to Hadlee, caught unawares by a ball that lifted at him. Had Lamb, when seven, been caught low down at second slip off Cairns, as he should have been, England would have been 29 for three.

Instead, Tavaré and Lamb had made 49 together for the third wicket when Lamb, after playing three or four fine strokes off the back foot, was bowled by a beauty from Cairns, which pitched on middle stump and straightened.

By lunch (85 for three) Tavaré, after taking half an hour to get off the mark and making 22 in 100 minutes, had been led away, bleeding. Botham was looking as though he meant business. His second ball he crashed through the covers for four; but after being in for three quarters of an hour he, too, played on, aiming rather airily at Hadlee. Marks came and went, caught at the wicket off a flier from Hadlee: 116 for five.

Tavaré, his upper lip stitched, returned and, with Randall, put on 38. Tavaré's injury seemed to have relaxed him. Through the leg side he was playing freely when Randall sent him back and Wright, from extra cover, ran him out. Tavaré was probably surprised by Wright's diving stop, one of many by the New Zealanders.

Edmonds was in for 35 minutes before Bracewell, having his first over since the last before lunch, caught and bowled him, hands above his head. The rest – Taylor, Willis and Cowans – stayed with Randall while another 25 runs were added.

New Zealand were batting by 4.45. By 5.0 they were on the ropes, concerned almost as much with protecting themselves as their wickets. Off the third ball of the innings Wright was brilliantly caught by Gower, diving to his left at third slip. Still with only a no-ball on the board, Jeff Crowe edged Willis to fourth slip.

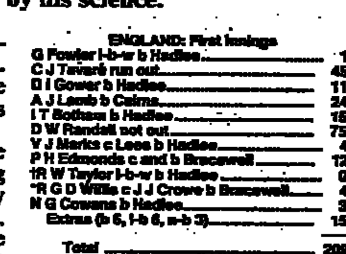
Half an hour later, the score still only 10, Howarth, having been struck on the shoulder by Willis, was bowled by Cowans, none too near to the line of the ball. After that, until the light went, Edgar and Martin Crowe hung on for dear life. England's total was their lowest against New Zealand at the Oval. New Zealand's lowest is 150 and they will do well to beat it.

Chris Cole






The man who bowled over England. Hadlee overpowers Gower, beheads Marks and has Botham blinded by his science.



ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler l-b-w b Hadlee	1
C J Tavaré run out	45
D I Gower b Hadlee	11
A J Lamb b Cairns	24
I T Botham b Hadlee	15
D W Randall not out	75
V J Marks c Lees b Hadlee	4
P H Edmonds c and b Bracewell	12
†R W Taylor c Lees b Hadlee	0
*R G D Willis c J J Crowe b Bracewell	4
N G Cowans b Hadlee	3
Extras	15
Total	209

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-18, 3-67, 4-164, [illegible] 10-209.

BOWLING: Hadlee [illegible]; Chatfield 17-[illegible]; Bracewell 8-4-16-2; [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND: First innings

J G Wright c Gower b Willis	0
B A Edgar not out	10
J J Crowe c Randall b Willis	0
*G P Howarth b Cowans	4
M D Crowe not out	0
Extras (l-b 2 n-b 1)	3
Total (3 wkts)	17

J V Coney, R J Hadlee, †W K Lees, B L Cairns, J G Bracewell and E J Chatfield to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-1, 3-10.

BOWLING (to date): Willis 9-6-4-2; Cowans 7-3-6-1; Botham 1.2-0-4-0.

Umpires: H D Bird and D G L Evans.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: *Colchester RGS 109, Wrekin 101; MCC 232-8 dec, *Kingston GS 236-3 (S Clayson 102 not out); MCC 268-5 dec, *Reading 189-9; *Rochester Math 119, Borden 43; Wolverhampton GS 90 (P Garratt 8-5), *Bedford Modern 92-1, Ampleforth Festival: Oundle 231-8 dec, Blundell's 131; Uppingham 129, Ampleforth 131-9. Downside Festival: Dulwich 150, Downside 205-8 dec, Glenalmond 194; Dulwich 148, Lancaster RGS 88; Glenalmond 182-9 dec, Dulwich 155; Lancaster RGS 244-9 (Allan 118), Downside 244-9. King William's (IOM) Festival: King's, Chester 188-7 dec, King William's (IOM) 155-8; Liverpool 182, Aldenham 185-3.

Imran can increase crowd murmurs

By Peter Ball

HEADINGLEY: Sussex, with six second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 141 runs.

Another chaper may unfold today in that current best-seller, The Yorkshire Crisis. Then again, it may not. For although Sussex had the better of things yesterday, whenever they looked set to capitalize on their advantage the self-destructive urge which afflicted their early batting on the first day reasserted itself.

Barclay, after batting steadily in a cautious opening stand of 65 with Mendis, the best of the match so far, raised the ghost of the first innings with a wretched shot. Then Parker, who had played a useful supporting role and, with Imran, averted another hideous collapse, ran himself out when the partnership looked likely to tilt the balance Sussex's way. But Imran is still there, and if he can continue in last evening's vein the murmurs of discontent among the home crowd may grow louder.

What murmurs there were yesterday owed more to the slowness of the scoring, until Imran's arrival. Possibly they owed something as well to disbelief at the sight of four consecutive leg-before appeals from Taylor being disallowed. An unlikely ratio indeed after what had gone before. Pigott gained two more leg-before decisions to finish with three in his five wickets for 63 as Yorkshire were restricted to a 12-run lead on first innings.

Yorkshire's progress suffered an early interruption when Carrick, stretching a long way forward, became the eighth leg-before victim in the first 16 dismissals. That placed the main burden on Love,

SUSSEX: First innings 185 (A C S Pigott 57 not out; N S Taylor 5 for 49).

First Innings

G D Mendis c Boycott by Sidebottom	35
*J R T Barclay c Dennis b Carrick	17
J R P Heath c Athey b Taylor	9
Imran Khan not out	41
P W G Parker run out	19
D A Reeve not out	0
Extras (b8, l-b8, w6, n-b9)	32
Total (4 wkts)	153

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-65, 2-85, 3-89, 4-145.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott lbw b Reeve	25
M D Moxon lbw b Reeve	20
C W J Athey c Gould b Wells	4
K Sharp c Parker b Pigott	4
J D Love lbw b Pigott	43
†D L Bairstwo lbw b Pigott	2
P Carrick lbw b Pigott	39
A Sidebottom c Gould b Jones	23
S J Dennis c Heath b Pigott	3
*R Illingworth not out	7
N S Taylor b Reeve	4
Extras (b 2, lb 8, w 1, nb 12)	23
Total (85.5 overs)	197

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-40, 2-50, 3-50, 4-59, 5-61, 6-118, 7-171, 8-181, 9-188, 10-197.

BOWLING: Pigott 27-6-63-5; Jones 16-3-50-1; Reeve 29.5-14-34-3; Waller 2-0-5-0; Wells 11-2-22-1.

Bonus points: Yorkshire 5, Sussex 5.

Umpires: K Ibadulla and J van Geloven.

Balderstone is stumbling block

By Richard Streeton

HEREFORD: Worcester, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Leicestershire by 143 runs.

A stubborn century by the 42-year-old Balderstone, in keeping with his Yorkshire origins, was the mainstay of Leicestershire's innings. Balderstone carried his bat for the second time in his career as he made 100 out of 198. Worcestershire lost two quick wickets when they went in again before Neale and Patel batted well on a dusty pitch.

Without Balderstone's unyielding approach the Leicestershire first innings deficit would have been considerably greater. He was tediously slow at times and an occasional off-drive was the only stroke to linger in the memory. Balderstone, though, successfully overcame the problem set by a passive pitch, which yielded low bounce.

Where Balderstone could be faulted, perhaps, was in not making a greater effort to take charge when Leicestershire were in sight of their second batting point. Cook, who was eighth out at 192, Taylor and Ferris, all went to forcing strokes

Bladerstone, who prevously carried his bat against Essex last year, reached his century with a single to mid-wicket against Illingworth in the last over of the innings. Illingworth then bowled Ferris, who swung wildly, to gain his only wicket after he and Patel bowled unchanged nearly all afternoon.

It was a hectic period of play for the two spin bowlers not unconected with Worcestershire's need to improve their over-rate to avoid a TCCB fine at the season's halfway stage. Worcestershire bowled 51.5 overs in 117 minutes after lunch, which, with 12 minutes deleted for fall of six wickets, meant an over-rate during this time of 29.62 an hour.

Before lunch the seam bowlers were used. Perryman bowling steadily after two months out of the side. Inchmore took the important wicket of Davison who drove loosely against a lifting ball outside the off stump.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings 228 (R K Illingworth 55).

Second Innings

J A Ormrod c Steele b Taylor	17
M J Weston l-b-w b Clift	11
*P A Neale not out	41
D N Patel not out	37
Extras (b 4, n-b 3)	7
Total (2 wkts)	113

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-40.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Baldersone not out	100
I P Butcher b Inchmore	3
N E Briers b Perryman	15
B F Davison c Moores b Inchmore	12
J J Whitaker l-b-w b Perryman	6
*†R W Tolchard c Pridgeon b Patel	24
P B Clift b Patel	20
J F Steele c Weston b Patel	0
N G B Cook c Pridgeon b Patel	11
L B Taylor c and b Patel	1
G Ferris b Illingworth	1
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 1)	5
Total (99.5 overs)	198

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-9, 2-50, 3-85, 4-72, 5-118, 6-156, 7-180, 8-192, 9-195, 10-198.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 11-4-19-0; Inchmore 15-4-33-2; Perryman 20-6-37-2; Patel 32-16-57-5; Illingworth 21-5-5-47-1.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 6, Leicestershire 5.

Umpires: A Jepson and W E Alley.

Smith and Din to the rescue

An unbroken seventh-wicket stand of 91 between Paul Smith and Asif Din rescued Warwickshire against Derbyshire at Edgbaston, yesterday, after they had lost their first six wickets for only 56 runs.

Facing a Derbyshire total of 365, in which Gifford claim his fiftieth first-class wicket of the season to finish with six for 77 off 52 overs, Warwickshire were in dire trouble when Oldham snatched three wickets for 12 runs in his first nine overs. But they reached 147 for six by the close.

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire lacking the application and concentration needed to deal with a tricky pitch, collapsed to a two-day defeat against Northamptonshire by an innings an 71 runs. They collapsed in two hours and a half for 98, with only Hassan, who batted two hours for 25, offering any resistance. The young seam bowler, Walker, took three wickets in 13 balls and shared the bowling honours with Griffiths.

Earlier Willey grated for 108 in four and half hours to help Northamptonshire to 293 all out. It was his second century of the season, but he was dropped behind the wicket by French off Hendrick at his overnight score of 29. Saxelby returned career best figures of five for 57.

SWANSEA: Lancashire's 25-year-old wicketkeeper Chris Maynard held six catches, all off the fast bowler Watkinson, to equal a county record against Glamorgan. The last Lancashire wicketkeeper to take six catches in an innings was the Indian Test player, Engineer, who performed the feat twice in 1970, against Nothamptonshire and Surrey.

Glamorgan, who were never happy against Watkinson, managed to squeeze out a first-innings lead of 50 and owed it to an eighth-wicket stand of 81 by Francis (43) and Eifion Jones (33). Glamorgan were all out for 243 but quickly captured four Lancashire second-innings wickets for 99.

MAIDSTONE: Kent, needing 280 to beat Somerset were 27 for one after a day of fluctuating fortunes. They had been bowled out for 150 in their first innings but hit back to dismiss Somerset for 173.

Garner (six for 37) was responsible for Kent's first innings collapse, with only Woolmer (64) and Baptiste (37) offering real resistance.

Gloucestershire falter in heat

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, need 131 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Middlesex.

Yesterday was the feast of St Bonaventura. He was the chap, I think, who maintained that heart and will had more to do with the destiny of man than intellect, contrary to Aquinas. I am afraid it was Aquinas who added to his record yesterday. Gloucestershire tried very hard, but Middlesex had so much more talent that the effort was vain.

At the start Middlesex were 150 for two, only 26 behind on the first innings, and it was another day on which the fielding side would have to welter in the sweat of their brows. Barlow and Gatting were together. At 182, Barlow, who had scored 90, was caught at the wicket. Butcher was leg-before at 210.

Gatting was playing beautifully and we were all making comparisons with news of another dismal start by England at the Oval, when eh edged ball from Sainsbury to slip, for no obvious reason, just as we were settling down to cheer his century. Then Emburey was bowled by Sainsbury, and at lunch, 256 for six. Gloucestershire were doing rather better

But in the afternoon the Aquinean theory, or anyway the heat, prevailed. The Gloucestershire bowling and fielding began to falter.

Downton and Williams are tough lower-middle-order batsmen, and, after a cautious spell, began to enjoy themselves. They put on 101 for the seventh wicket. Middlesex led by eight points to three on the first innings, but carried remorselessly on after reaching their maximum.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings 176 (P W Romaines 59; W W Daniel 7 for 61).

Second Innings

A W Stovold b Daniel	16
P W Romaines not out	26
P Bainbridge c Slack b Hughes	6
A J Hignell c Emburey b Hughes	2
A J Wright not out	8
Extras (b 1, n-b 8)	9
Total (3 wkts)	67

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-39, 3-48.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

G D Barlow c Russell b Lawrence	90
W N Slack b Bainbridge	8
C T Radley run out	14
*M W Gatting c Stovold b Sainsbury	93
R O Butcher lbw b Shepherd	11
J E Emburey b Sainsbury	13
†P R Downton c Russell b Bainbridge	58
N F Williams lbw b Graveney	42
J D Carr not out	9
S P Hughes st Russell b Graveney	4
W W Daniel b Bainbridge	4
Extras (b 8, l-b 13, w 1, n-b 6)	28
Total	374

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-36, 2-91, 3-182, 4-210, 5-252, 6-356, 7-356, 8-360, 9-369, 10-374.

BOWLING: Shepherd 27-6-61-1; Lawrence 20-2-82-1; Sainsbury 21-8-66-2; Bainbridge 33-10-75-3; Childs 9-3-37-0; Graveney 14-3-25-2.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 3, Middlesex 8.

Umpires: R Palmer and Je Birkenshaw.

Essex bat on and on

By Alan Ross

SOUTHEND: Hampshire, with all second-innings wickets in hand, need 376 runs to beat Essex.

The tidal changes and estuary breezes that wrought such havoc on Wednesday failed to do the trick a second time. Instead, McEwan made a dashing hundred in just over three hours, his fifth in the championship this summer, and Essex, as a result, were able to declare at 340 for six, a lead of 406. Only an exaggerated respect for Greenidge can have encouraged Fletcher to bat on so long. This, and perhaps the kindly wish to allow Pringle, in the cool of the evening, to crawl to his first century of the season.

Hampshire's last two wickets added 48 in the morning, the last pair, Southern and Malone, flailing about to put on 33. Pringle took both wickets, but needless to say not without his usual ration of no-balls, three of them in one over.

Essex, 66 ahead, lost Hardie and Fletcher, to Marshall for 37, but Gooch, at his most phlegmatic, was less easily shifted. McEwan habitually outscores him these days and so it was again. Two balls was all McEwan lasted in the first innings but he immediately put this into perspective with a series of fierce hooks and drives off Marshall. Marshall's pace in due course accounted for Gooch, and Pont, wretchedly out of luck at the moment, was soon on his way.

That was more of less the extent of Hampshire's success. With Pringle at one end dropping late on the ball from a great height, McEwan scored freely, if not extravagantly, at the other. Having reached his hundred he struck stinging fours and sixes to all areas until Nicholas on the mid-wicket boundary eventually interrupted one.

Pringle, offered some inviting slow spin by Cowley and Southern, continued to deny himself any kind of frivolity. Evn when he had passed 50, and there was some fun to had, he stoically declined it.

ESSEX: First innings 202 (B R Hardie 67; M D Marshall 6 for 73, T M Tremlett 4 for 65).

Second Innings

G A Gooch b Marshall	39
B R Hardie c Parks b Marshall	7
*K W R Fletcher b Marshall	12
K S McEwan c Nicholas b Southern	142
K R Pont c Greenidge b Marshall	3
D R Pringle not out	102
N Phillip c Pocock b Cowley	9
S Turner not out	2
Extras (b 8, l-b 9, w 5, n-b 2)	24
Total (6 wkts dec)	340

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-37, 3-115, 4-127, 5-287, 6-323.

BOWLING: Marshall 17-4-51-4; Malone 12-3-28-0; Tremlett 11-0-33-0; Southern 22-2-78-1; Nicholas 12-1-52-0; Cowley 15.5-4-74-1.

HAMPSHIRE: : First innings

C G Greenidge b Pringle	34
C L Smith l-b-w b Turner	3
M C J Nicholas c Gooch bTurner	4
V P Terry c Pringle b Turner	0
*N E J Pocock c D E East b Turner	0
M D Marshall c R E East b Turner	6
N G Cowley l-b-w b Pringle	0
T M Tremlett not out	15
†R J Parks c Turner b Pringle	5
J W Southern c D E East b Pringle	37
S J Malone not out	4
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, n-b 21)	24
Total (39.2 overs)	136

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-31, 2-46, 3-55, 4-55, 5-59, 6-59, 7-61, 8-79, 9-103, 10-136.

BOWLING: Phillips 5-2-16-0; Pringle 17-2-4-66-5; Turner 17-7-30-5.

Bonus points: Essex 6, Hampshire 4.

Second Innings

C G Greenidge not out	25
C L Smith not out	5
Extras (n-b 2)	2
Total (no wkt)	32

Umpires: B J Meyer and D R Shepherd.

Glamorgan v Lancs

AT SWANSEA

LANCASHIRE: First innings 193 (J Simmons 104; W W Davis 5 for 64, M W W Selvey 4 for 48: Second innings

D Lloyd c E W Jones [illegible]	4
K A Hayes l-b-w b Davies	32
F C Hayes c Hopkins b Ontong	30
I Cockbain c Ontong b Lloyd	22
*J Abrahams not out	54
N H Fairbrother c Francis b Lloyd	40
Extras (b 2, l-b 3, w 2c n-b 10)	17
Total (5 wkts)	199

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-61, 3-95, 4-99, 5-199.

GLAMORGAN: First innings

A Jones c Folley b McFarlane	43
J A Hopkins c Maynard b Watkinson	21
R C Ontong c and b Simmons	20
A L Jones c Maynard b Watkinson	23
H Morris c Maynard b Watkinson	9
B J Lloyd c Maynard b Watkinson	12
D A Francis c Maynard b Watkinson	43
C J C Rowe c Abrahams b Simmons	8
†E W Jones c Lloyd b Abrahms	33
*M W W Selvey c Maynard b Watkinson	6
W W Davis not out	0
Extras (l-b 9, w 8, n-b 8)	25
Total (87.1 overs)	243

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-57, 2-81, 3-93, 4-109, 5-144, 6-147, 7-158, 8-237, 9-243, 10-243.

BOWLING: McFarlane 16-2-72-1; Watkinson 27.1-9-69-6; Folley 9-2-29-0; Simmons 24-15-39-2; Abrahams 8-4-9-1; Lloyd 3-2-1-0.

Bonus points: Lancashire 5, Glamorgan 6.

Umpires: P J Eele and A G T Whitehead.

Derbys v Warwicks

AT EDGBASTON

DERBYSHIRE: First innings

I S Anderson st Humpage b Gifford	39
J E Morris l-b-w b Old	15
A Hill st Humpage b Gifford	121
*K J Barnett c and b Gifford	53
R J Finney b Ferreira	15
†B J M Maher b Gifford	24
G Miller not out	31
W P Fowler c Asif Din b Old	6
A Watts b Gifford	6
D G Moir st Humpage b Gifford	7
S Oldham b Ferreira	7
Extras (l-b 24, w 7, n-b 10)	41
Total	365

Score at 100 overs: 215 for 3.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-114, 3-206, 4-249, 5-292, 6-318, 7-325, 8-345, 9-356, 10-365.

BOWLING: Hogg 12-1-45-0; Old 38-9-80-2; Ferreira 29.5-6-79-2; Gifford 52-25-77-6; P A Smith 8-1-20-0; Asif Din 6-3-13-0.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings

T A Lloyd l-b-w b Oldham	13
K D Smith c Miller b Watts	9
A I Kallicharran c and b Oldham	4
D L Amiss c Barnett b Oldham	9
†G W Humpage c Maher b Moir	16
Asif Din not out	34
A M Ferreira c Morris b Moir	3
P A Smith not out	55
Extras (b-3, l-b 1)	4
Total (6 wkts)	147

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-24, 3-38, 4-40, 5-52, 6-56.

Bonus points (to date): Warickshire 1, Derbyshire 4.

Umpires: J E Harris and K E Palmer.

Kent v Somerset

AT MAIDSTONE

SOMERSET : First innings 256 (P M Roebuck 99).

J W Lloyds c and b Ellison	11
P M Roebuck run out	9
*I V A Richards c Cowdrey b Johnson	82
P W Denning b Johnson	3
N F M Popplewell c Knott b Underwood	9
P A Slocombe b Underwood	0
N A Felton b Johnson	0
†T Gard c Woolmer b Johnson	0
C H Dredge c Cowdrey b Underwood	11
J Garner st Knott b Johnson	25
P H L'E Wilson not out	0
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 16)	23
Total ()	173

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-29, 2-44, 3-54, 4-97, 5-97, 6-99, 7-99, 8-141, 9-150, 10-173.

BOWLING: Jarvis 5-1-9-0; Baptiste 5-2-9-0; Ellison 6-2-11-1; Underwood 22-7-54-3; Johnson 17-2-67-5.

KENT: First Innings

R A Woolmer c Popplewell b Richards	64
N R Taylor lbw b Garner	8
D G Aslett lbw b Garner	3
M R Benson lbw b Garner	0
*C S Cowdrey b Popplewell	0
E A Baptiste c Popplewell b Richards	37
†A P E Knott run out	9
G W Johnson c Richards b Garner	3
R M Ellison not out	18
D L Underwood c Slocombe b Garner	5
K B S Jarvis b Garner	0
Extras (n-b 3)	3
Total ()	150

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-36, 3-41, 4-44, 5-104, 6-118, 7-127, 8-127, 9-132, 10-150.

BOWLING: Garner 16.1-4-37-6; Dredge 9-1-27-0; Wilson 5-1-9-0; Popplewell 9-0-40-1; Richards 10-5-28-2; Lloyds 2-1-6-0.

Bonus points: Kent 4, Somerset 6.

Second Innings

R A Woolmer not out	10
N R Taylor c Richards b Garner	3
D L Underwood not out	13
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	27

FALL OF WICKET: 1-11.

Umpires: D J Constant and R A White.

Notts v Northants

AT TRENT BRIDGE

Northamptonshire (23pts) beat Nottinghamshire (1) by an innings and 71 runs.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings 124 (Kapil Dev 4 for 24, A Walker 4 for 61).

Second Innings

B Hassan c Willey b Griffiths	25
R T Robinson c Cook b Kapil Dev	18
*C E B Rice c Sharp b Walker	16
J D Birch l-b-w b Walker	0
P Johnson c Sharp b Walker	1
E E Hemmings c Larkins b Willey	13
†B N French c Bailey b Willey	0
K Saxelby c Sharp b Griffiths	0
K E Cooper c Williams b Griffiths	12
M K Bore c Steele b Griffiths	7
M Hendrick not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 1, n-b 1)	6
Total	98

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22, 2-48, 3-48, 4-50, 5-79, 6-79, 7-79, 8-79, 9-87, 10-98.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 10-2-18-1; Griffiths 13.2-3-37-4; Williams 2-2-0-0; Walker 9-2-27-3; Willey 6-2-10-2.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook c Birch b Saxelby	69
W Larkins c Hendrick b Hemmings	43
P Willey c Hendrick b Saxelby	108
R J Boyd-Moss c and b Bore	12
Kapil Dev c Hendrick b Hemmings	8
R G Williams l-b-w b Saxelby	11
R J Bailey l-b-w b Saxelby	4
D S Steele c Hendrick b Hemmings	9
†G Sharp c Rice b Hemmings	6
A Walker not out	7
B J Griffiths c French b Saxelby	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 6)	16
Total	293

Score at 100 overs: 252 for 4.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-78, 2-183, 3-223, 4-238, 5-265, 6-280, 7-274, 8-285, 9-289, 10-293.

BOWLING: Hendrick 18-5-34-0; Cooper 18-6-35-0; Saxelby 22-2-8-57-5; Bore 23-4-54-1; Hemmings 35-8-97-4.

Umpires: J W Holder and C T Spencer.

OTHER MATCHES

DOWNPATRICK: Scotland 277 for 6 dec (T Racionzer 116, C Warner 70); Ireland 12 for 1.

LORD'S: MCC 233-5 dec (M E Gear 78, R D V Knight 60); MCC Young Cricketers 239 for 2 (M Clough 105, R T Hart 85 not out). Young Cricketers won by eight wickets.

MOTOR RACING

Silverstone lapped at 150mph by Prost

By John Blunsden

The first officially-timed lap of Silverstone at over 150 mph was recorded by Alain Prost yesterday when he took his Renault-Elf round the 2.932 miles circuit in 1min 10.17sec for an average of 150.423 mph, in practice for tomorrows British Grand Prix, sponsored by Marlboro. It was an almost perfect lap, but Prost said that with a few minor modifications planned for his car overnight, he should be able to improve on his time during the remaining qualifying period this afternoon – "but not by much".

The new JPS Lotus-Renault has already shown its potential with Elio de Angelis setting the third fastest yesterday behind Rene Arnoux's Ferrari, after being fastest of all in the preliminary practice. But it was a day of mixed fortunes for the team, and once again Nigel Mansell had a frustrating time with a car which steadfastly refused to deliver its power. "We have changed just about everything on the car", he said, at the end of practice, "but it is still hopeless". There will be a complete change of the engine and all of its ancillary equipment before the final runs today.

John Watson is only one place ahead of Mansell so far after blowing up his Marlboro McLaren's engine in the morning practice, then suffering a misfire with its replacement; but Derek Warwick is pleased to be in eighth place with his Toleman-Hart after being disappointed with his car during an earlier test. Once again Keke Rosberg is the fastest in cars fitted with the three-litre Ford Cosworth engine, but there are no fewer than 10 turbos ahead of his Saudi Williams and two more immediately behind him.

Prost: improvement possible

Kenny Acheson is hoping to take part in his first grand pri[x] tomorrow, but at present his RAM March is one of the three cars whic[h] have failed to qualify

PRACTICE TIMES: 1, A Prost (Fr), Renault-Elf, 1min 10.170sec; 2, R Arnoux (Fr), Ferrari, [illegible] (Fr), Ligier Gitanes-Ford, 1:15.383; 20, Boesel (Br), Ligier Gitanes-Ford, 1:15.388; R Guerrero (Col), Theodore-Ford, 1:15.441; D Sullivan (US), Benetton Tyrrell-Ford, 1:15.449, 23, S Johansson (Swe), Spirit-Cond[illegible] 1:15.535; 24, John Watson (GB), Marlbo[ro] McLaren-Ford, 1:15.609; 25, N Mansell (GB), JPS Lotus-Renault, 1:16.377; 26, J Ceco[illegible] (Ven), Theodore-Ford, 1:16.714; 27, P Ghinz[illegible] (It), Osella-Alfa Romeo, 1:17.182; 28, Acheson (GB), RAM March-Ford, 1:19.267; Corrado Fabi (It), Osella-alfa Romeo, 1:20.40

Guide to grand prix, page

CYCLING

Tour unlucky 13th

From John Wilcockson, Aurillac

Yesterday's 13th stage should have been one of the best of the Tour de France. Everything was set: Bastille Day crowds waiting in their thousands in the hot sunshine along the winding roads of the Auvergne; a 210 kilometres route that included dozens of climbs and descents, of every gradient and length; and a yellow jersey waiting to be plucked from the strapped-up body of Pascal Simon.

Instead, after two kinds of false starts, the rivals of Simon remained in anonymity, and the freedom of the road was given to three also-rans who finishe more than 12 minutes ahead of the main pack. The stage victory went to Henk Lubberding, of the Netherlands. From a British point of view, the most satisfying aspects of a disappointing day were Robert Millar taking the lead in King of the Mountains competition and the improved form of Graham Jones.

But what about those "false starts"? The first was a threatened strike by the riders over anti-doping controls; the second was a more understandable, but heavy-handed, attempt to keep the pace slow in the furnace-like temperatures.

Over the Tour radio, the race director, Felix Levitan, warned the 14 team managers: "Gentlemen, if the riders come to a halt, as has been threatened, we will have no hesitation in stopping the Tour de France. Please remind your riders of their professional obligations..."

He continued to explain that Patrick Clerc – the fourth rider to caught positive at the "medi controls" – was not subject t three-month suspension, as so believed, after this second "dopi offence within 12 months. Levit said the first offence had been wi from the record as it concerne mass refusal of a control at a cir race in Brittany last year. The is has since been resolved.

The stage began at a potter, u interrupted by a sprint for a mi hill prize won by Lucien van Ir from Millar. The tourist p continued on the next hill. T came the second series of inciden

The Colombian amateurs, Pat cinio Jimenez and Samuel Cabr attempted to liven up the pa much to the displeasure of European professionals. One Fre rider rode up to Jiminez to w him against attacking, then Italian grabbed the South Ameri by his shoulder, and pulled h back.

THIRTEENTH STAGE: 1, H Lubberding (N 8hr 00min 08sec; 2, H Linard (Fr), behind; 3, R Clere (Fr), 34; 4, J Lam (Neth); 5, P Laleu (Fr); 6, A van der Poel (, 7, L Didier (Lux); 8, D Vanoverscheide (Fr Wijnants (Bel); 10, P Bazzo (Fr) all 7min 2 11, S Kelly (Ire); 12, P Anderson (Aus); Roche (Ire); 43, R Millar (GB); 65, G J (GB), all 12min 44sec.

OVERALL: 1, P Simon (Fr) 58hr 34min 2 2, L Fignon (Fr) 4min 14sec behind; 3, S (Ire) 5:33; 4, J-R Bernaudeau (Fr) 5:34; Delgado (Sp) 6:42; 6, J Michaud (Fr) 7:16; Madiot (Fr) 7:28; 8, R Alban (Fr) 9:09; Agostinho (Port) 9:19; 10, P Anderson 9:19; 11, A Arroyo (Sp) 9:34; 12, J van Velde (Neth) 9:59; 17, S Roche (Ire) 12:0 R Millar (GB) 16:38; 68, G Jones (GB) 55:3

IN BRIEF

Spain rock the boat

Spain's late withdrawal from the qualifying European Cup hockey tournament for juniors in Lisbon has presented the Portuguese organizers and the European Hockey Federation with problems which could have serious repercussions, a **Special Correspondent** writes.

The following telegram was received from Spain by the Portuguese federation: "We regret that for reasons of state informed to us at the last moment we are prohibited from participating in the European under-21 tournament because of the fact that the Gibraltar team is included. We regret ipconvenience caused by the absence of Spain."

On Wednesday night England defeated Gibraltar 8-0. The scorers were: Maskers (four), Jennings (two), Grimley and Vartan.

POLO: Alexander Ebeid's team, The Falcons, were assured of their place in the final of the British open championship (against The Centaurs) yesterday when they defeated Guy Wildenstein's Les Diables Bleus by eight goals to seven, **John Watson** writes.

Played on Lord Cowdray's resilient River ground, which, because of the spring floods, was in use for only the first time in the season, this fiercely-fought match ran in Les Diables' favour in the first half. Closely marked by Julian Hipwood and John Horswell, the high-handicapped Gracida brothers were not showing quite the dazzling performance to which spectators have been accustomed.

SHOW JUMPING: Malcolm Pyrah, on Towerlands Anglezar won the Cock o' the No championship, sponsored by M land Bank, at the Great Yorks Show in Harrogate yesterday. **Special Correspondent** writes.

Nine went clear over A Oliver's course which include double of walls standing at 5ft and 6ft respectively, in the barr A greater number retired a dropping two or more fences.

Cock o' the North Championship Towerlands Anglezarke (M Pyrah) 0 4 48.5sec; 2, Ryan's Son (J Whitaker) 4, 44 Blue Moon (Miss P Wakefield) 4, 46.23. Champion ridden pony: Mrs S B Gunnerby Aalborg Elegant. Reserve: M McTiffin's Randies First March.

SHOOTING: The Malvern Col team, coached by Frank Har their shooting master who won Queen's Prize in 1974, and captu by Andrew Symonds, aged 1 member of this year's Great Bri cadet team, won the Ashbur Shield at Bisley yesterday with highest score for more than 10 ye

ASHBURTON SHIELD: 1, Malvern, 51 Uppingham, 516; 3, Epsom, 515; 4, Guildford, 512; 5, Bedford, 510; 6, Rugby. 7, Victoria, Jersey, 509; 8, The Leys, 50 Dollar Academy, 507; 10, Stamford, 505. OTHER WINNERS: Public School Aggre Trophy: Malvern 1277. Schools Staff Cup: Swinfen (Uppingham) 67. Sunday T Challenge Trophy: (snap shooting) Ep 384. Malborough Cup (individual snap): Everett (Epsom) 50. Financial Times Cup Gold medal: Everett 49. Marling Challenge (snap): Tonbridge. Spencer-Mellish Tanka W E Lewis (Rugby) 50. F W Jones Challe Trophy (Match rifle): North London RC Service rifle: Queen Mary Challenge Tro Pte D Rolph (1st Royal Anglian), 369. Ro Challenge Cup: 6/GR, 77. Broad Arrow (rapids aggregate): Sgt H G Ashley Cheshire), 144. Imperial Tobacco Tr (deliberate aim): Maj J E Paterson (SASC).

RUGBY LEAGUE: Hull Kings Rovers are to sign the New Zeal prop forward, Mark Broadhu

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

CORK: International meeting: Mile: 1, Steve Scott (USA), 3min 50.99sec; 2, J Walker (NZ), 3:51.59; 3, F O'Meara (Ire), 3:52.50; 4, D Taylor (Ire), 3:54.81. 5,000m: 1, T Wessinghage (WG), 13:27.82 sec; 2, D Lewis (GB), 13:30.56; 3, T Hutchings (GB), 13:38.28. Women's 3,000m: 1, C Benning (GB), 8:55.22 sec; 2, J Furniss (GB), 8:55.69; 3, P Fudge (GB), 9:01.42.

BADMINTON

AUKLAND: England bt New Zealand 8-2. (England names first): Men's singles: D Hall lost to G Robson, 10-15, 15-12, 15-10; A Goode bt J Van Selm, 15-2, 15-5. Doubles: Hall and R Outterside bt C Bullen and Van Selm, 15-5, 15-7; Goode and D Roebuck bt P Horne and S Wilson, 9-15, 15-8, 15-7. Women's singles: G Clark bt T Whittaker, 11-5, 11-2; G Gower bt K Phillips, 11-3, 11-5. Doubles: W Massam and F Elliott bt K Blair and L Peraton, 18-14, 15-2; Clark and Gower bt A Sinton and Phillips, 15-6, 15-6. Mixed doubles: Outterside and Elliott lost to Horne and Sinton, 10-15, 15-12, 16-13; N Tier and Gower bt Robepn and Whittaker, 9-15, 15-11, 15-6.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 6, Oakland Athletics 2; Detroit Tigers 7, California Angels 1; Seattle Mariners 8, Boston Red Sox 4; Chicago White Sox 5, Cleveland Indians 1; Minnesota Twins 6, New York Yankees 1; Kansas City Royals 5, Toronto Blue Jays 4; Milwaukee Brewers 6, Texas Rangers 2. NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Pirates 7, San Francisco Giants 6; Cincinnati Reds 3, New York Mets 1; Atlanta Braves 5, Philadelphia Phillies 2; Houston Astros 8, Montreal Expos 4; San Diego Padres 5, Chicago Cubs 4; St Louis Cardinals 6, Los Angeles Dodgers 5.

TENNIS

BASTAD: Swedish open: second ro (Swedish unless stated): M Wilander b Edberg, 6-3, 7-5; J Gurfein (US) bt R Bathm 7-6, 7-6; S Lipton (US) bt R Viacaino (Sp) 6-3; A Jarryd bt J Vanier (Fr) 6-2, 3-6, 6- Simonsson bt J Carlsson 6-2, 6-4. Wome singles: Semi-finals: V Ruzici (Rom) b Sandin 6-1, 6-3; C Anderholm bt S Walp (GB) 6-4, 6-2.

CRICKET

WELSH CUP: Zone semi-finals: Bangor for 8; Gresford 104 (R L Jones 5 for Brymbo 149; Newton 110; Cresselly 160 fo Carew 161 for 1 (P Hall 104 no); Dafen S Richards 4 for 14); Gowerton 93 for 2; Ne 181 for 8; Briton Ferry Steelworks 98 Stuckey 4 for 26); Dowlais 141 for 4; Morris 142 for 7; Cardiff 231 for 2 (P Goodfellow no); Penarth 141 for 7; Blackwood 172 for Newport Fugitives 158 (C Bailey 5 for 30).

FOOTBALL

SOVIET LEAGUE: Moscow Dynamo Kishinev Nistru 1; Dynamo Minsk 2, Dyn Tbilisi 1; Torpedo Kutaisi 3, Torpedo Mos 1; Yerevan Ararat 1, CSKA 1.

CROQUET

Cheltenham: Open Championships: Advan singles: Second round: S N Mulliner bt Dr Vincent -4, +10, +13; A B Hope bt J R Hild +18, +13; M N Avery bt J E Guest +3, +1 Griffith bt A Berry +5, +1; J D Bond bt J H +23, +20. Third round: G N Aspinall bt Fouleer +11, +17; Mulliner bt J Ross -4, + +9; D K Openshaw bt Hope +4, +16; Bond P Cordingley +15, +5; D L Gunasekera bt G Noble +5, +10.

The Open: Rogers sets scene for runaway start at Royal Birkdale with an albatross

Stadler dazzles with a 64 as Faldo makes superb recovery

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

The Open championship got off to a splendid start at Royal Birkdale yesterday, so much so that one wonders where to turn in the distribution of accolades. To Craig Stadler, for his dazzling 64, seven under par, certainly. To Tom Watson, also, for a resolute start in defence of his title. To Bill Rogers for his stunning albatross at the long seventeenth that landed him on the same score, along with Bernhard Langer. To young Philip Parkin, the amateur champion from Wales, for his 69, a stroke even inside his precocious forecast.

Laudable as these performances were, particularly that of Stadler, they were surpassed by an astonishing recovery on the part of Nick Faldo, who, totally against earlier expectations, also stands on 68. Faldo had made such a depressing start that there were those with little faith in his abilities who were already beginning to dig his grave.

Certainly it was impossible to foresee that he could have driven himself into such a challenging position after two opening sixes where convention calls for two fours. He may have been a little unlucky at the 1st, when his tee shot kicked into the rough, but otherwise Faldo played both holes with little tactical nous, as he later confessed.

The one guiding principle when your ball is imbedded in the jungle that passes for rough at Birkdale, is not to be too greedy, to place the comfort of the fairway before length of recovery. However, Faldo zig-zagged down the first fairway, reached the green in four and needed two putts from a long way off. At the next he again put his three-wood in the rough, with no help at all this time from a malevolent fairway, and unwisely aimed for the green with a six-iron. Predictably he finished in a bunker, splashed short, chipped long and again was never near a putt for a five.

Thus he stood on the third tee already six shots behind Watson, though he may not have known it, and three behind Severiano Ballesteros, one of his playing partners. Ballesteros had also taken five at the first from a one-iron tee shot into the rough.

It was now the time for Faldo to apply what he believes to be one of the basic philosophies of golf, the exercise of patience. As his score shows, he succeeded brilliantly, playing 16 holes in seven under par while the would-be gravediggers slunk away to dispose of their shovels as furtively as they could.

Faldo profits from a kindly kick off a bank to eight feet at the 3rd, and atoned for a putting lapse there with one from 25 feet at the 206 yard 4th, calling, in his case, for a three-iron tee shot. He played two superb shots to the 470 yard 8th, with a three-wood and five-iron, and no mistake from five feet.

Faldo and Ballesteros got fours at the long 13th, Faldo by the regular route of a three-iron to the green, Ballesteros by his toute of driving to the dunes, back to the fairway and a putt from 25 feet after a wedge shot of 100 yards.

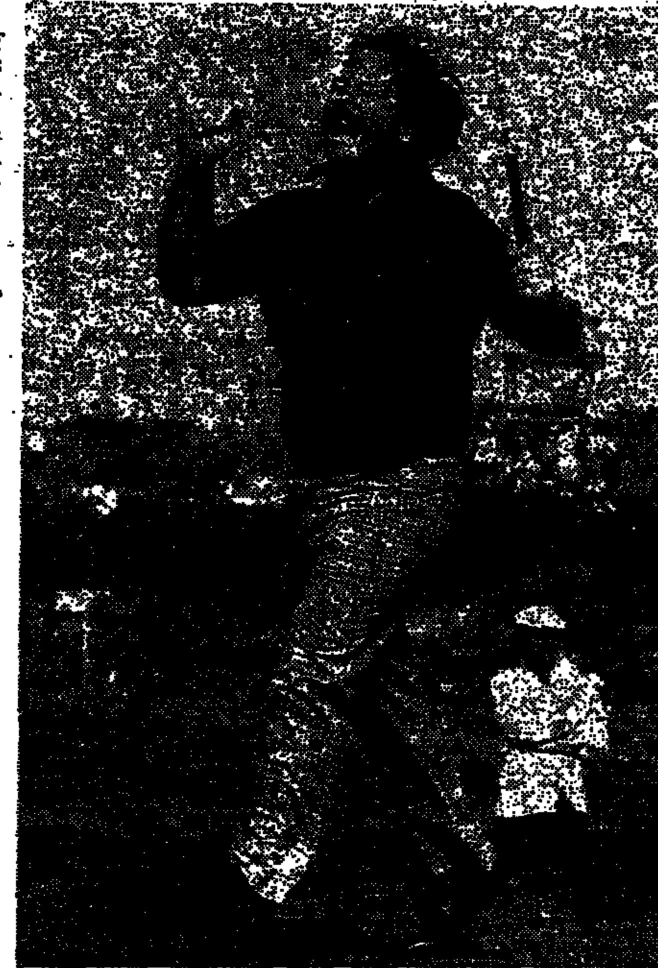
The last two holes separated the British sheep from the Spanish goat (at least on this occasion), for Faldo finished 3, 3 against the 5, 4 of the card and the 4, 6 of Ballesteros, Faldo his the 17th with a three iron and the demanding 18th (473 yards) with its new tee hard by the Hillside boundary with a five iron. Ballesteros was in the dunes again off the tee and needed two wedges and two chips to make the green for a single putt.

Stadler went to the turn in 31, three under par, but it was a mere aperitiff to the main meal, as he strung together five successive birdies from the 12th. The Open record of 63 seemed to be at his mercy with the vulnerable 17th to come, but he chipped weakly there to take five and, the magic suddenly vanished, took another five at the last after cutting his tee shot into the rough.

Langer, one of his playing partners, caught the spectacular mood with four successive birdies from the 12th followed by an eagle at the 17th, which meant that he had stolen six strokes from the card in six successive holes. Three putts on the last, always a sad possibility with the German champion, robbed him of a clear second place in the end.

Rogers' albatross was felled by a one-iron from 228 yards out. He was not sure where his ball was "until I saw people fall out of the stands and knew something had happended." How it contrasted with the previous long hole, the 542 yards 15th, where he had slashed around in the rough and judged himself lucky to have found the ball at all from his wayward second. He took six there. With a four at the 505 yards 13th from a single putt, he thus averaged a birdie for each of the long holes as every good professional would expect, if hardly by these unorthodox means.

● The Australian Rodger Davies, holed in one at the 184 yards 12th hole.


Stadler: the Birdieman of Birkdale soars to a new high

Tee-off times

8.20 am Chien Soon Lu (Taiwan, P Oosterhuis, H Sutton (US).
8.45 A Jacklin, M Pinero (Sp), L Trevino (US).
9.05 B Langer (WG), P Way, C Stadler (US).
9.25 D Smyth, B Clampett (US), T Nakamura (Jap).
9.45 F Zoeller (US), S Lyle, G Norman (Aust).
10.10 G Player (SA), I Woosnam, L Wadkins (US).
10.40 J Nicklaus (US), K Brown, N Price (Zimb).
11.00 B Gallacher, B Shearer (Aust), T Weiskopf (WG).
1.10 pm G Brand jnr, B Rogers (US), D Graham (Aust).
1.30 T Watson (US), M James, H Baiocchi (SA).
2.15 N Faldo, L Nelson (US), S Ballesteros (Sp).
2.35 T Kite (US), P Parkin, M Kurmoto (Jap).
2.55 A Palmer (US), B Crenshaw (US), R Floyd (US).
3.20 Yu-Shu Hsieh (Jap), H Irwin (US), S Torrance.

Applause all the way for Palmer

By Peter Ryde

The championship took off in top gear and part of the thrust came from Arnold Palmer, suitably flanked by two of the biggest money winners in America this year, Raymond Floyd and Ben Crenshaw. Palmer was applauded all the way by a vast sedentary audience; even the course was on his side, twice stopping the ball two feet from a bunker at the first so that he could start with a par.

His driving gets better as he gets older, his short game is kept sharp by the American seniors circuit that has meant a rebirth for so many top golfers, and he has never had any trouble getting charged up for the big occasion.

The eigth provided us with vintage Palmer: up to his waist in thistles off the tee, a powerful but restrained recovery, and a medium iron to within a yard for his par. He was applauded from every point of the copass; every skyline was filled with Indians while in the valley the cowboys struggled to survive. Anyone who suspects that the Open is beginning to lose sight of the golf should have been out there at the eighth watching thousands lap up golf, as they were doing all the round the course.

Not all the applause was for Palmer. The public feels warm-hearted over Crenshaw in his recovery from last year's slump and respectful towards Floyd; they want to see both of them there at the finish. There is no real reason why they should not be, for they did themselves little damage yesterday, but Crenshaw is still playing yo-yo with their emotions.

When his first drive finished just in the rough and he hit it 10 yards, it looked as though the demon that haunted him at our championship was at work again. But he got to grips with par at last, and with Floyd scoring impeccable pars, things began to look pretty good at the 14th, each having recently scored a birdie.

Before they approached the 14th green a watercart on the cinder track below it laid the dust churned up by thousands of feet, wise touch which would not have been necessary 22 years before when Palmer first trod those fairways and before he had done more than any single man to build up the event's popularity.

At this high point it all began to turn a little sour. Palmer was disturbed at the back of the 14th tee, Crenshaw was plugged under the face of a bunker, Floyd hit a short chip almost as far past. It took a last touch from Palmer to rouse us once again – a long iron at the 17th from a perfect drive.

Watson laughs off rough luck and six

By Lewine Mair

Tom Watson's six at the fifteenth revealed more about the man than any of the other figures in his 67 yesterday. Any relief he had felt at seeing a steward on duty at the point where his second shot, courtesy of a two-iron, landed in the buckthorn, soon turned to dismay. "Did you see my ball?" Watson asked, politely. "No," replied the worthy. "I'm a bunker raker – and I can't see that far anyway."

Watson refused to be annoyed, but he did suggest to the R and A that the good man, dubbed more ancient than royal by one American, be aided by another a little more eagle-eyed. It was a suggestion given more weight by the number of missiles which were uncovered as the crowd assisted in the search not only for Watson's ball but also that of Hugh Baiocchi.

The South African's ball never did appear, and it seemed disconcertingly far into the statutory five minutes when the correct cry: "Golden Ram 1!" came up for Watson. The champion knew without looking that the ball was unplayable. He asked the finder to pick it up and then roared woth laughter along with everone else as that now very proud citizen waved aloft Watson's wooly-hatted driver to pin point the spot.

Watson had gone back a good 50 yards to find a suitable dropping place, then manufactured a glorious shot from the long grass with his nine-iron and soon had all the emotions of the par five hole tucked away in a far from disastrous six. On a day when Mark James, the other member of the trio, played both well and badly in constructing a 70, Watson made one other "key mistake".

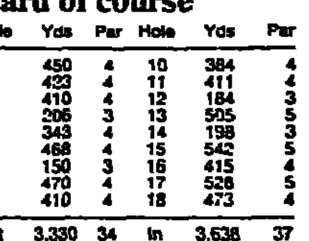
As in 1976, when he opened with a seven, the one-iron he hit from the first tee caught the left hand bunker. This time, however, he holed from 20 feet across the green to secure a par. Another 20 foot putt went to ground at the second for Watson's first birdie, and he climbed to the top of the leader board when he holed from eight feet for a three at the third.

Three under par leaving the green of the short twelveth, "one of my favourite par three in all the world," Watson produced a drive at the thirteenth which was paced out at 320 yards. He followed it up with a six-iron to 10 feet and only just failed to clinch an eagle. The damage done at the fifteenth was repaired with a birdie down the seventeeth, and Watson signed off with a four which could very easily have been a three.

He agreed that he had played well and "felt comfortable". Alf Fyles, his trusty caddie, who had been up at 4.30 in his capacity as marker of hole positions for the day for the R & A, warned that he had not seen his man in more lethal form on the green since he won at Muirfield in 1980.


Watson: brief dismay

Card of course



Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	450	4	10	384	4
2	423	4	11	411	4
3	410	4	12	184	3
4	206	3	13	505	5
5	343	4	14	198	3
6	468	4	15	542	5
7	150	3	16	415	4
8	470	4	17	526	5
9	410	4	18	473	4
Out	3,330	34	In	3,638	37

First round scores at Royal Birkdale

64 C STADLER (US)

67 T WATSON (US), W ROGERS (US), B LANGER (WG)

68 N FALDO, S TORRANCE, M FERGUSON (Aus), H SUTTON (US)

69 H GREEN (US), P PARKIN (*), H IRWIN (US), G MARSH (Aus), D DUNK, L TREVINO (US)

70 A GARRIDO (Sp), M CALERO (Sp), M JAMES, L NELSON (US), S HOBDAY (SA), M KURAMOTO (Japan), B WAITES, A BEAN, I COLLINS, R GILDER (US), M MILLER

71 T BRITZ (SA), D GRAHAM (Aus), M GARCIA (Sp), S BALLESTEROS (Sp), M INGHAM, G BURROWS, T KITE (US), YU-SHU HSIEH (Taiwan), H HENNING (SA), W GRADY (Aus), P CARRIGILL, H CLARK, CHIEN-SOON LU (Taiwan), A JACKLIN

72 H BAIOCCHI (SA), J BLAND (SA), C O'CONNOR Jnr, A PALMER (US), R FLOYD (US), P JACOBSEN (US), M McNULTY (SA), T GALE (Aus)

73 J HASS (US), M BALLESTEROS (Sp), M MONTES (Sp), T SIMPSON (US), J HEGGARTY, N COLES, P HOAD

74 G BRAND Jnr, R LARRATT, W HUMPHREYS, T CHARNLEY, J CLIFFORD (Aus), M McCULLOUGH (US), B CRENSHAW (US), J O'LEARY, K ARAI (Japan), R BOXALL, D J RUSSELL, I RICHARDSON, A HOAD, A JOHNSTONE (Zim), M PINERO (Sp)

75 D THORP, G BRAND Snr, J McMILLAN, J ANGLADA (Sp), A MEW (Tnn), P OOSTERHUIS

76 J HALL, G RALPH

77 H MUSCROFT, S HAMER (*), J QUIROS (Sp), M GREGSON, N MITCHELL

78 N JOB, M THOMPSON (*), J M CANIZARES (Sp), J PLAXTON (*), I YOUNG, R WHITEHEAD

79 R EMERY, K WATERS

80 G TURNER

81 S SHERRATT, I DELEON (Mex), P THOMAS (*)

82 I PALMER (SA)

83 J BUTLER

85 D WATSON (SA)

* Amateur

LATE SCORES
69: E Darcy, 70: M Johnson. 71: M Zoeller (US); 72: R Drummond, L Wadkins, P Way. 73: D Durnian, S Lyle, C Tucker, V Evans, C Defoy, D Frost (SA), T Nakamura (Jap); 74: R Clampett; 75: G Norman (Aust); 76: G Player (SA), D Smyth; 77: I Woosnam; 78: M Inglis, 79: G Coles, N Crosby* (US), M Persson (Swe).

● An extra careful watch has been kept on the course in the present drought to prevent a repetition of 1976 when the greens began to be "lost" through insufficient watering, Peter Ryde writes. To lose these greens would be a calamity, for both in surrounds and surfaces they are better than they have ever been. The result is that Royal Birkdale, without losing any of its severity, has lost some of its harshness. The greens will continue to be watered, if necessary at the sacrifice of the fast surfaces to which all championships aspire.

● Although Severiano Ballesteros had achieved nothing of note before tieing for second place in the 1976 Open the Open programme on that year contained a full page picture of him. This was not a case of prescience on the part of the publishers; it had originally been intended to show a picture of Salvador Balbuena, an outstanding golfer of that time in Spain who died a few years later. At the last moment it was detected that the picture was not of Balbuena but of a youngster called Ballesteros; it was too late to change

RACING

Injured Newnes misses out on Candy's big-race hopes

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Henry Candy will have to find a replacement jockey to ride his good filly Time Charter in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot in eight days time. At Salisbury yesterday Candy announced that Billy Newnes, his stable jocky, had fractured his left shoulder earlier in the day when the horse that he was riding at exercise broke a blood vessel and collapsed and died. Newnes was rushed to hospital in Oxford where he was said to be as comfortable as could be expected yesterday evening.

Candy would not name the horse involved as he had been unable to contact its owner and, understandably, he wanted him to hear it first hand rather than read it in the newspapers.

Philip Waldron, the only other jocker to have ridden Time Charter, is also hors de combat for the time being recovering from the injuries that he sustained in that pile-up at Windsor last month. Candy was not particularly perturbed at the thought of someone strange riding Time Charter in the big Ascot race. "She's pretty uncomplicated and does not take much riding", was his laconic comment before adding that the filly was full of the joys of life and none the worse for her unfortunate race in the Eclipse Stakes which, for a variety of reasons, is probably best ignored. Candy reported that John Matthias will deputize for Newnes at The Curragh tomorrow on Shore Line in the Irish Oaks.

A great many of the flies which have plaguing Terry Wogan's early morning programme recently turned up at Salisbury yesterday to torment us. Appropriately, David Elsworth chose the occasion to announce that Mighty Fly, who he has trained so successfully to win the Lincoln, the Whitsun Cup and the Royal Hunt Cup this season, has just been bought by Paul Mellon and transferred to Ian Balding's stable.

Apparently, Mr Mellon's offer was one that Mighty Fly's owners could not refuse. Balding will probably run his new acqusition at Deauville. Ultimately, she will be mated with her owner's fine stallion Glint of Gold.

Elsworth's own run of good fortune continued when Norroy just managedto get the better of First Phase and Basil Boy in the best finish of the day and then survive a stewards' inquiry. But half an hour later Elsworth suffered a reverse when Adam's Peak failed to beat Hoyer in the Wren Stakes. By giving Adam's Peak, who had finished second in the Chesham Stakes at Royal Ascot, 7lb and a decisive beating, Hoyer cast his Ascot conqueror Vacarme in an even better light. Hoyer is now bound for the Lanson Champagne Stakes at Goodwood.

Now that Guy Harwood's horses have begum to hit form at long last Linklighter looks a sporting bet to win the Ridgeway Handicap at Newbury this afternoon. Being by Busted, there are grounds for believing that a mile and a quarter, today's distance, will suit her much better than the shorter trip over which she was beaten at salisbury in her only race this season. The other factor which influenced my choice is the way that Linklighter has been handicapped. When she won at Salisbury last September she beat Princess Zita by two lengths at level weights. Now she will be receiving 7lb from that filly.

Hawa Bladi is second

Hawa Bladi ran a good race to take second place in the Prix Eugene Adam at Saint-Cloud yesterday but Peter Walwyn's first overseas runner of the year was beaten threequarters of a length by Mourjane, ridden by Alain Lequeux and trained by Andre Fabre Desmond Stoneham writes.

Yves Saint-Martin had Hawa Bladi in second place from the start and he and the outdsider, Manhagen, led the runners into the straight but Mourjane sprinted clear after joining the leaders 200 metres from home.

Pat Eddery had a disappointing ride on the Paul Kelleway trained Welsh idol, who could do no better than seventh after having every chance.

PRIX EUGENE ADAM (Group II: 3-y-o: £27,447: 1m 2f)
MOURJANE b c by Pitskelly – Affaire D'Amour (M Dabagh) 8-12 ....A Lequeux 1
Hawa Bladi ....Y Saint-Martin 2
White Spade ....F Head 3
PARI-MUTUEL: Win: 11.10. Places: 3.20, 2.40, 3.80. DF: 42.80. A Fabre. ¾l, 2½l. Prax Saigon 4th. 11 ran. 2m 07.0sec.

Sea Pigeon enjoys the old routine

By Michael Seely

Sea pigeon, the most versatile horse since Brown Jack, is enjoying the heatwave at Graham Lockerbie's Malton Stable. However, reports that the duel champion hurdler is about to be launched on a new career at the age of 13, are premature.

"I've only had him for about a week," Lockerbie said yesterday. "He gallops this morning, bucking and squealing, and delighted to be back with other horses. There is no question of him racing at present. But if he gets above himself, we might let him have a go in a small conditions race. He certainly wouldn't be asked to carry top weight in a handicap".

Sea Pigeon was retired on the eve of his attempt to win his third Champion Hurdle in 1982 for his trainer, Peter Easterby. He won 16 flat races and 21 over hurdles, and collected more than £275,000 in prize money for Pat Muldoon.

Millbow finds the target

Millbow, a beaten 3-1 on favourite on his debut at Doncaster last month, reappeared in the High Steward Stakes at Yarmouth yesterday and Stavros Niarchos's 110,000 guinea colt won impressively by five lengths

Henry Cecil, his trainer, in on his way to the Keeneland Sales, but his wife, Julia, said that Millbow has the Seaton Delaval Stakes, over seven furlongs at Newcastle next month, as his objective.

Newbury

Draw: no advantage.
Tote double: 3.0, 4.0. Treble: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.

2.0 ALDBOURNE STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £2,831: 1m) (14 runners)

[illegible]

2.30 ECCHINSWELL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £2,796: 7f) (21)

[illegible]

3.0 RIDGEWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies: £2,813: 1m 2f) (13)

[illegible]

323 04-400 MADAM FLUTTERBYE (G Tuck) N Vigors 7-7 ....S Dawson 5 3
7-2 Mytinia, 9-2 Princess Zita, 5 Arles Do, 8 Most Honourable, Peaceful Run, Linklighter, 10 [illegible]

3.30 ST CATHERINE'S STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £6,036: 6f) (10)

[illegible]

4.0 HACKWOOD STAKES (£3,298: 6f) (9)

[illegible]

4.30 WHITE HORSE HANDICAP (£2,490: 2m) (7)

[illegible]

5.0 ALDBOURNE STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £2,278: 1m) (13)

[illegible]

Newbury selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Crown Godiva. 2.30 Careen. 3.0 Linklighter. 3.30 Countess Concorde. 4.0 Misguided. 4.30 Sandalay. 5.0 Sweet Slew.

Thirsk

Draw advantage: High numbers best

2.45 'KEITH STONE' STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,423: 7f) (7 runners)

1 40 ACRUX (B) N Chamberlain 8-11 .... – 5
6 040 GET WISE K Stone 8-11 ....J Skilling 7
9 4 MISTICAL NAT J Fitzgerald 8-11 ....G Brown 7 4
14 00 STARJAY M H Easterby 8-11 ....M Birch 1
21 0002 GLENN'S SLIPPER J Mason 8-8 ....J Seagrave 3

[illegible]

3.15 'DAVID CHAPMAN' STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £2,315: 7f) (10)

[illegible]

3.45 'HARRY BLACKSHAW' HANDICAP (£2,239: 1m) (6)

[illegible]

4.15 'SALLY HALL' STAKES (3-y-o: £1,825: 2m) (5)

[illegible]

4.45 'MICK NAUGHTON' STAKES (2-y-o: £1,809: 6f) (18)

1 400 AIRLING M H Easterby 9-0 ....M Birch 6
4 3 BERRY VILLE M W Easterby 9-0 .... – 11
5 BLYTHE WARRIOR E Carter 9-0 ....S Webster 2
6 BREWIS M W Easterby 9-0 .... – 4
8 00 CAPTAIN TOMBIE Miss S Hall 9-0 .... – 10
10 CHRISTMAS HOLLY R Rob'nson 9-0 .... – 17
11 FATHER REEN A Balding 9-0 ....J Balding 13
12 FLAME BEARER H Cecil 9-0 ....N Day 15
18 04 MANERLY Thomson Jones 9-0 ....P Cook 14
20 0 MIAMI HOLIDAY M W Easterby 9-0 .... – 8

[illegible]

5.15 'JIMMY FITZGERALD' HANDICAP (£2,295: 6f) (8)

[illegible]

5.45 'DAVID CHAPMAN' STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,847: 7f) (9)

[illegible]

Thirsk selections

By Michael Seely

2.45 Mistical Nat. 3.15 Romantic Knight. 3.45 Teamwork. 4.15 Snow Mallard. 4.45 On Oath. 5.15 Expressly Yours. 5.45 Blunt.

Hamilton Park

Draw advantage: Middle and high numbers best

6.45 LARKHALL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £802: 6f) (7 runners)

[illegible]

7.15 GLASGOW STAKES (3-y-o selling: £618: 6f) (6)

[illegible]

7.45 WYLIE HANDICAP (£2,527: 1m 40yd) (8)

[illegible]

8.15 W H ROBERTSON-AITKMAN HANDICAP (£1,274: 5f) (5)

[illegible]

8.45 BOTHWELL STAKES (£722: 1m 3f) (4)

34-31 CLANRALLIER J W Watts 3-8-10 ....E Hide 2
01 WARPLANE (C) C Thornton 3-8-10 ....J Bleasdale 4
00-0 DAN ZAKI P Haslam 3-8-3 ....G Duffield 1
00-00 HAUTE HAT S Norton 3-8-0 ....J Lowe 3
Evens Warplane, 6-4 Clanrallier, 13-2 Dan Zaki, 10 Haute Hat.

9.15 CAMBUSLANG HANDICAP (£1,287: 1m 4f) (6)

2201 THARSUS GIRL P Rohan 4-8-10 ....E Hide 2
2010- PLATO'S RETREAT (CD) W Elsey 4-9-5 ....C Dwyer 4
2322 TARGET PATH (C,D) C Nelson 5-9-4 ....J Lowe 3
0310 MIDDLIN THRANG (C,D) Miss S Hall 5-9-2 .... – 5
0020 WARFLIGHT (C,D) C Thornton 4-8-7 ....J Bleasdale 6
0210 PRICE OF LIGHT (D) Denys Smith 11-8-2 ....M Fry 3 1
[illegible] Tharsus Girl, 3 Target Path, 9-2 Middlin Thrang, 11-2 Prince Of Light, 7 Plato's Retreat, 10 Warflight.

Hamilton selections

By Michael Seely

6.45 Coquito's Star. 7.15 Alychant. 7.45 Vain Deb. 8.15 Bernard Sunley. 8.45. Clanrallier. 9.15 Middlin Thrang.

Salisbury results

[illegible]

Yarmouth results

Going: firm

2.15 HIGH STEWARD STAKES (2-y-o: £1,350: 7f)
MILLBOW ch c by Mill Reef – Makecurtsay (S Niarchos) 9-0 ....L Piggott (2-5 fav) 1
Favourite Nephew ....G Starkey (11-1) 2
Arbitrage ....G Baxter (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.10. Places: £1.10, £1.50. DF: £2.60. CSF: £5.75. H Cecil at Newmarket [illegible]

[illegible]

● King Charlemagne is firm favourite in Mrs Mary Reveley's Saltburn stable. He provided the yard with its first ever winner at Edinburgh on Monday, and yesterday followed up that success with a smooth two lengths victory over Bella Travaille in the William Hill Handicap at Beverley.

"Since he joined my stable I have switched him from a mile and mile and a half races to sprint distances, and this is what he want" said Mrs Reveley who could now go for a treble with him in the Hamilton Sprint Handicap next Wednesday.

STATE OF GOING: Newbury: firm. Thirsk: firm. Hamilton: good to firm. Tomorrow. Ayr: good. Newmarket: good to firm. Ripon: firm.

Beverley

Going: Hard

2.30 ROWLEY STAKES (3-y-o: selling: £804: 7f)
CHERRY SEASON gr by Silly Season-Tudor Gus (Mrs O Steele) 8-4 ....P Young (7-4 fav) 1
Silver Knight ....N Connorton (20-1) 2
Marsh Track ....S Webster (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.60. Places: £1.20, £5.30, £3.10. DF: £16.60. CSF: £35.57. H Jones at Malton. nk, 2½l. Time For A Laugh (4-1) 4th. 12 ran. No bid.

[illegible]

4.0 WILLIAM HILL HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,082: 5f)
KNIGHTS SECRET ch c by Immortal Knight – Lush Street (N Westbrook) 9-7 ....M Birch (9-2) 1
Wild Side ....W Ryan (8-1) 2
Little Miss Horner ....N Carlisle (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.80. Places: £2.30, £5.30, £2.70. DF: £23.20. CSF: £38.26. M H Easterby at Great Habton. hd, ¾l. Masson King (8-1) 4th. 9 ran.

4.30 EVERINGHAM STAKES (maidens: £552: 1m 4f)

[illegible]

ATHLETICS

Bennett, Brown have little time

By Pat Butcher

Tonight's Talbot Games at Crystal Palace might be a feast of entertainment for the crowd but it will have all the air of a condemned man's last hearty meal for those British athletes who fail to impress the selectors for next month's World Championships in Helsinki.

The main body of selections are to be made following tonight's meeting, the first on the relaid track, and although there is a last bite reserved for next week's AAA championships, if the places in the team are already gone, there will be plenty of self recriminations to fuel the long training evenings until next year's Olympics.

Two of the most puzzling failures to achieve Helsinki qualifying times are those of 400 meters runners, Phil Brown and Todd Bennett. After their impressive performances as first-year seniors last year, when Brown finished fourth in the European championships and Bennett fifth in the Commonwealth Games, everyone was forecasting a great future for them and for Britain in view of the exhuberance that they were bringing to the 4 × 400 meters relay team, which finished second in Athens. But so far this year they have both failed to get under the 45.85 seconds necessary to be considered for Helsinki. Yet Bennett has run some superb 200 meter races and should be able to get well under that time. And although Brown did it at the end of last season, the selectors will only take them if they prove themselves

Tonight they line up with four United States athletes who have beaten 45 seconds this year, and if that is not sufficent impetus for Brown and Bennett, they and their coaches will have some hard thinking to do.

The number of top class athletes performing tonight, led by the British contingent of Olympic and European champions, Coe, Connor, Cram and Ovett, will be an ideal foretaste for the Europa Cup final, to be held at Crystal Palace in late August following the world championships.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

First Test
THE OVAL: England v New Zealand (11.0 to 6.0)
County Championship (11.0. to 5.30 or 6.0)
Southend: Essex v Hampshire
Swansea: Glamorgan v Lancashire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Middlesex
Maidstone: Kent v Somerset
Headingley: Yorkshire v Sussex
Other match (11.0 to 7.0)
DOWNPATRICK: Ireland v Scotland
Canterbury: Leicestershire v Lancashire; Harefield: Middlesex v Sussex; Bristol (Imperial ground): Somerset v Gloucestershire; Oxton MC: Warwickshire v Nottinghamshire; Worcester: Worcestershire v Glamorgan.
ATHLETICS: SCAAA/Talbot International Games (Crystal Palace).
CROQUET: Open Championships (Cheltenham).
GOLF: Open Championship (Royal Birkdale GC, Southport).
LAWN TENNIS: Commercial Union BSLTA Team championships finals: Boys (All England LTC, Wimbledon). Girls (Queen's Club).
HOCKEY: Home counties tournament (Cardiff): England v Scotland (6.0); Wales v Ireland (7.45).

Newport plays it harder than even a Vanderbilt knew

A real live Prince Charming at the ball in the cottage on the Avenue

Judy Dalton, an Australian tennis player of not so long ago, is affectionately remembered on the international circuit for her infectious friendliness and a voice as genteel as a police siren. When arriving here on one occasion for a tournament at the historic Newport Casino, which pre-dates Wimbledon, and being shown to the bedroom she would share with Francois Durr, of France, in one of this Ocean playground's celebrated mansions Mrs Dalton exclaimed: "Ow, Frankie we'll be able to practice our fore'ands in 'ere". She was at The Breakers, modelled after a sixteenth century Italian palace for Cornelius Vanderbilt.

There is nothing quite like Newport, traditional scene for among many things the America's Cup yachting races, anywhere else in the world; an idyllic amalgam of Sunningdale, Park Lane, Salcombe and Frinton, and it is here tonight that Prince Andrew will attend, with 1,000 guests paying £100 a ticket, the Royal Burnham YC America's Cup Ball, which some say will exceed anything seen in the United States this century.

By this afternoon, wind strength permitting, the B series elimination races will have been concluded, and representatives from all seven competing challengers, as well as the three prospective American defenders, will make their way up the hill, past the immaculate little Flemmish-style weather-board houses charging £70 bed and breakfast, and beneath the draper of beech and chestnut to Belview Avenue and thence to Beechwood, former home of the legendary Mrs Caroline Astor, most celebrated hostess in the history of American society.

It was her oppulent presence which in the 1890s encouraged American families of extreme wealth to begin the migration to Newport where they built their mansions, or cottages as they were called, along the avenue, and were among those entertained by Mrs Astor, the famous "Four Hundred" as the greatest concentration of wealth America has known was labelled.

The America's Cup campaign is said to be worth one hundred million dooars to Newport, and certainly the town has devised means of persuading visitors to part with their money unknown even to New York or Las Vegas. Valet Parking is one of the ways in which the medium rich of Newport – there are no working class that one can see – relieve the super rich of their loose change. A lady on the Ball committee was concerned about the congestion of some 500 cars delivering 1000 guests almost simultaneously, and summoned a Valet Parking specialist. "No praablem, M'am" said the gentleman, "We can handle 500 cars in 44 minutes 37 seconds". All he needed was £2,000 in order to prove it.

Awaiting the guests will be five musical entertainments: the Peter Duchin Band, the band of the Irish Guards, specially flown out by the flamboyant Victory syndicate chairman Peter de Savary; the Sonat Steel Band; Comfrey Phillips' Electronic Keyboard; and the Garry O Disco. The 14 stone heavies of the Victory '83 squad for whom the price of tickets was reduced by de Savary to £30 when they defeated Azzurra three days ago, were last night being given a crash course in dancing, as literal as it sounds, by the Etonian guards officer and transatlantic sailor whose role it is to give tone to the British campaign.

All week the boutiques and shoe shops in town have been echoing to the strident cries of local matrons with a taste for the more striking colours who have been determined that their matching accessories for tonight shall be tastefully correct, and it is easier in town at present to get your bottom scrubbed than your hair permed, if you see what I mean.

After a champayne breakfast soon after midnight – and a fireworks display choreographed by the Master of the Queen's Pyrotechnics, Prince Andrew will have tomorrow to recover on board de Savary's motor yacht Kalikma before on Sunday attending the picturesque seventeenth century white weatherboard church he will take the pew in which george Washington used to pray.

Among the guests at the ball will have been a white haired man of 81 who is synonymous with the style and elegance which down the years Newport has made its own. James van Alen's family came three generations ago from the Netherlands and moved to Newport from estates on the Hudson River. They sent him to be educated in England, where he captained Cambridge at tennis and has been a subsequent life time benefactor of the Hawks Club, to whose annual dinner in London he still flies.

It is to him, among others, that Newport owes the survival of the Casino on whose grass courts Richard Sears won the first United States singles title in 1881 and where this week they are still taking tea on the filigreed horseshoe piazza while contemporary young ladies, whose manner, attire and game would have astonished Mrs Astor, compete for £80,000 Virginia Slims prize money; where once Bill Tilden refused to continue playing until the string quatet a regular feature between the wars, had finished their number.

It is to Van Alen, too, that tennis owes the tie-break system which has tailored the game to television and opened the door to riches. Today this elderly gentleman wanders between the courts in his panama hat, proud of the heritage which May Sutton Bundy, Wimbledon champion of 1905 and 1907, said: "Of all the places in the United States, I think Newport stands out as the most wonderful place to go and play tennis, or anything else".

David Miller

Prince Andrew: champagne breakfast at midnight

RUGBY UNION

Stubborn pride can carry Lions to long-awaited win

From Don Cameron, Auckland

If attitude and a certain stubborn pride count for anything, the British Lions will finish their New Zealand expedition with a victory over the All Blacks in the fourth international at Eden Park tomorrow. This may sound jingoistic considering the All Blacks are already 3–0 up in the series, and have so far produced a sound, steady brand of rugby which the Lions have not been able to match.

So much depends on the weather. The second priority is the soundness of the half-back pairing of Laidlaw and Campbell. Yesterday the Lions went through their last training toil in rain showers on the back ground at Eden Park, while the rain made the surface of the match pitch tacky, and unlikely to aid the Lions in their attempt to use their backs effectively. But the weather forecast indicates the pitch should be manageable.

The All Blacks have twice cracked the Lions plan by snapping them in half at the base of the scrum. Laidlaw, after a much needed rest, was as sparky and confident as ever against Waikato on Tuesday, and he has a certain mischievous look in his eye as if he knows he has a score to settle with Dave Loveridge and the All Blacks flankers. Campbell is vey much the key to the whole operation, and his slight hamstring injury of last Tuesday must still be a worry.

The Lions have a solid enough pack and should reach at least parity with the All Blacks at scrum and lineout. Carleton, Baird and Evans, the full back, are moving nicely on attack. Thus so much will depend on whether Laidlaw and Campbell can clear the ball quickly, and Irwin and Kiernan can deliver it safely to the striking power on the wings.

The Lions may have erred in preferring Irwin to Ackerman in midfield. Sometimes Irwin takes the gap with speed and strength, but too often he takes the wrong attacking option. The Lions have reluctantly decided that Calder will not be able to play becuse of his injured thumb.

Calder and Winterbottom made an effective hunting team in the loose in the third international and now Winterbottom will have to chase alone. As a counter-balance the All Blacks have lost Smith, the adroit stand-off half of the second and third internationals who injured his groin at Dunedin. Dunn, who made his first appearane as an All Black in the first international, has returned. Dunn has talent, but it tended to be overshadowed by his nerves. He does not yet have international match instict, the ability to do the right thing at the right time instantly.

It has been noticeable during the last week or two that the Lions' attitude is hardening and that their team is at last gaining some sort of balance in defence and pattern in attack. Dalton, the All Black captain, spoke of the need to rebuild his player' winning attitude, not an easy thing to do with the series won and with the backline disrupted by Smith's absence.

After training Jim Telfer, the coach, not given to light-hearted comment, said his one wish for his Lions tomorrow was that they go out to enjoy the match. "Let's have a real go," he said. If the Lions can take that attitude, anything is possible – even the defeat of the All Blacks.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, S Pokere, W Taylor, B Fraser; I Dunn, D Loveridge; J Ashworth, A Dalton (captain), G Knight, J Hobbs, A Haden, G Whetton, M Shaw, M Mexted.
BRITISH ISLES: G Evans; J Carleton, D G Irwin, M J Kiernan, G R T Baird; S O Campbell, R J Laidlaw; S T Jones, C F Fitzgerald (captain), G Price, J B O'Driscoll, M J Colclough, S J Bainbridge, P J Winterbottom, I A M Paxton.
Referee: R Byers (Australia).

Honour satisfied on all sides after South African tour meeting

Clouds lifted from the square at Lord's

By John Woodcock

MCC have escaped from their dilemma. The clouds have lifted from the square at Lord's. After a three-hour meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, a resolution calling on "the members of MCC committee to implement the selection of an MCC touring party to South Africa in 1983-84" failed by a wide margin.

The total voting figures were 6,604 against the resolution and 4,344 in favour of it. The two thirds of the votes which the resolution required, if it were to be carried, went to the club instead.

Honour, I feel, was satisfied on all sides. Those who resent the status quo – something like 25 per cent of the club membership – have had the chance to have their say. Although there was never any suggestion that MCC have a solution to offer to a tragic problem, other than continuing in their role as the greatly respected guardians of the game, they know now that many people expect something more positive of them, if they can find a way to produce it.

Had MCC been forced to send a side to South Africa there would have been wide repercussions, though whether these would have been quite as disastrous as they feared I doubt.

In the end no one from the four proposers put forward the idea, which had come to them late in the day, that if it would help they would gladly wait a year or two in the hope that by then a stronger team might be available. Not that it would have made any difference.

Before the debate began the president of MCC, Sir Anthony Tuke, asked for the meeting to be always serious and never acrimonious. It mostly was. The case for the resolution was presented by its proposer, John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton West, supported by John Pashley, a former league cricketer from Yorkshire. Taking guard for MCC were Hubert Doggart and Colin Cowdrey. They spoke between them for 50 minutes, whereupon the floor was thrown open, alternately to those for and against the motion.

Mr Carlisle exhorted MCC to "seize the initiative." The England XI, he said, were being weakened from outside: his resolution, he claimed, would lead to the first positive step to counter this. He described it as "a genuine atempt to attack the forces of blackmail."

Mr Doggart referred to Mr Carlisle as having "concentrated our minds wonderfully". Who would not welcome the "breaking of the mould", he asked. He spoke of MCC's fears of "far-reaching and disastrous results for the game of cricket if a side, especially as weak as MCC's would inevitably be, were to be sent to South Africa. The club's authority would vanish, if not overnight, at least in a short period

Mr Cowdrey, like Mr Doggart, caressed the ball rather than hitting it. It was a "pipe-dream" that cricket could be put above politics. Crowds in South Africa, he said, would go to watch MCC in anticipation of fine cricket, and come away "bemused".

The biggest ovation went to Paul Marsh, headmaster of a multi-racial school in Pretoria, who is in charge of a team of his boys on a tour of England. Describing all public schools in South Africa as multiracial, he pleaded for assistance in "stabbing apartheid in the back."

SACU president pleased by vote

Johannesburg (Agencies) – Joe Pamensky, President of the South African Cricket Union, said yesterday that he was "more than satisfied" by the substantial support among members of MCC for resumption of cricket with South Africa.

Referring to the 4,344 votes cast in favour of sending a team to the Republic, he said it confirmed "the very significant support for South African in a very prestigious club, especially considering the degree of public and political pressure over its members to vote against us".

He would have been happy if 30 per cent of MCC members had voted in favour of sending a team. "The 40 per cent was more than satisfying." He said his group's efforts to promote unofficial tours would continue.

Hassan Howa, president of the largely non-white South African Cricket Board, said the vote supported the board's stand that "there can be no normal sport in an abnormal society".

IN BRIEF

Welsh sign boots deal

The Welsh Rugby Union have signed a three-year agreement with Adidas, who were at the centre of the "boot money" controversy last season when they disclosed details of such payments to the Inland Revenue. Under the new agreement the WRV will guarantee that every Welsh player will wear Adidas footwear for the next three years. In return Adidas will give financial aid to the WRV for development at school and youth level. More than 50 British international players were believed to have received money from Adidas for wearing their boots, but no action was taken.

FOOTBALL: Charlton Athletic have been saved from imminent closure by the acceptance of a £1m offer for the Valley ground by their former chairman Michael Gliksten. The chairman, Mark Hulyer, supported by the Kent property millionaire, Ron Billings, made the offer.

● Another attempt at solving the problem of eligibility for next year's Los Angeles Olympic tournament is to be made in Zurich today. The International Olympic Committee have maintained they are ready to make concessions to professionalism,

Party for South Africa

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

A party of 23 players, including 11 from Britain and Ireland, has been invited to take part in the Western Province centenary celebrations later this month. I understand that seven New Zealanders and five Frenchmen have also been invited, among them Jean-Pierre Rives and Robert Paparemborde, the men who have captained France most recently. Paparemborde is also a member of the French Rugby Federation committee.

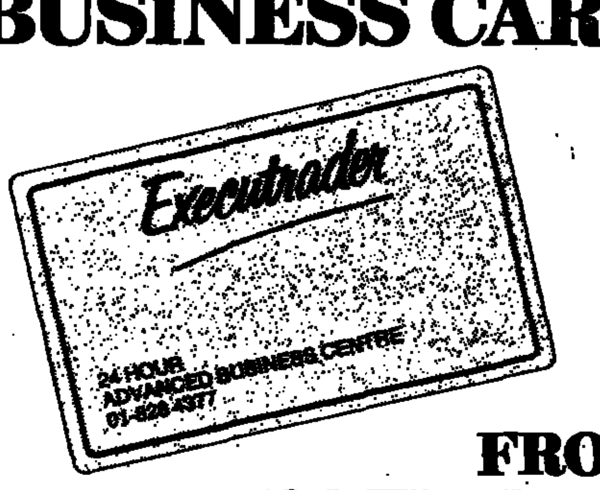
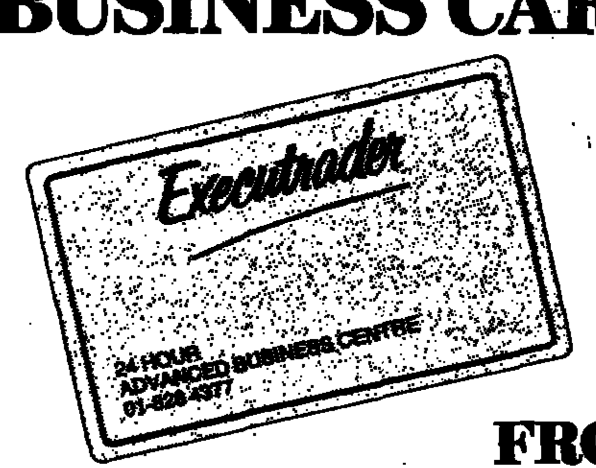
The party is due to assemble next week and will play three games under the management of Syd Millar, who managed the 1980 Lions in South Africa, and Ivan Vodanovich, New Zealand's coach between 1969 and 1973. They will meet Western Province, Natal and a South African President's XV.

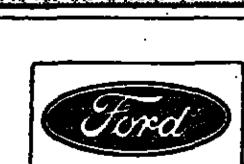
The formula fo the centenary games follows the pattern adopted last year when a five nations team, captained by Fergus Slattery, went to South Africa to assist in the official opening of the rebuilt Ellis Park stadium in Johannesburg. On this occasion, however, the four home unions do not consider it proper that any member of the Lions touring team should accept invitations.

This has still left South Africa with some fruitful ground to till. France had been due to tour the Republic anyway this summer before the French Government placed an embargo on representative teams going to South Africa. Serge Blanco, who played in Africa in 1982, joins his two senior colleagues and the two half backs, Jerome Galion and Jean Lescarboura, as the invited French contingent.

The party includes only one booker – Peter Wheeler, of England – and another player may be added

PARTY: P Wheeler, L Cusworth, N Youngs, M Slemen (England); J Perkins, M Ring, E Richards, R Moriarty (Wales); D Leslie (Scotland); J Murphy, W Duggan (Ireland); S Blanco, J Galion, J Lescarboura, R Paparemborde, J-P Rives (France); B Fraser, S Wilson, S Pokere, G Knight, J Ashworth, G Whetton, M Shaw (New Zealand). Manager: S Millar (Ireland). Coach: I Vodanovich (New Zealand).



(continued on page 26)

هكذا من الاصل

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Rear seat belts the next safety frontier

The Parliamentary Advisory council for Transport Safety (PACT) numbers among its members some of the most respected road safety experts in the country, including Dr Murray Mackay, head of the pioneering Accident Research Unit at Birmingham University. So when PACT puts the mandatory fitting of rear seat belts at the top of its priority list for Government action it should be listened to.

In its evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on Transport, which published its inquiry into Road Safety, report today, PACT insists that after the outstanding success of front seat belts (95 per cent usage and 10 per cent fall in casualties) the "next single most effective method of reducing car occupant fatalities and the risk of serious injury in accidents would be the wearing of rear belts".

To support this claim it draws heavily on Dr Mackay's investigation of fatal car crashes which led him to conclude that "the use of belts in all rear seating positions would have saved 73.7 per cent of all the fatally injured rear seat passengers in the sample". Apply that to the national fatality statistics for 1981 and it suggests that 226 lives would have been saved with rear belts.

In my view, however, the most impressive finding in the Birmingham study is that the belt-immobilized driver is himself in serious danger from unrestrained back seat passengers being flung forward. It seems that 6.1 per cent of the front seat occupants in Dr Mackay's sample would be alive if rear belts had been used.

Anchorage points for rear belts have been mandatory fittings on new cars in this country since October, 1981. PACT is therefore calling for belts to be mandatory on cars produced since that date. No additional redesign work is necessary, only the commitment to fit them which some car makers already do.

Kangol, the belt manufacturers, said recently that an 11-stone adult hurled forward from the rear in a 30 mph collision creates a force of two tons. As one who has seen the devastating effect on a 30-vehicle pile-up on the German autobahn I do not need figures to convince me of the urgent need for rear belts. I am only disappointed that PACT stopped short of demanding mandatory use as well as fitting. I now feel so vulnerable without a belt that I want the same protection extended to my family and friends.

The spartan kit car

Computerized crashes

To walk into the body engineering department at Austin Rover's Cowley plant is like visiting NASA control; rows and rows of shirt-sleeved men operating computer keyboards and facing Visual Display Units (VDUs). It is hard to accept that only three months ago the same office was filled with traditional drawing boards, for this is the place where next generation Austin and Rover car bodies are being designed.

The advantages are enormous. When engineers want to see how a proposed body will behave on trhe road they ask the computer. That saves months of work and millions of pounds in hand-building prototypes. When the first Maestro prototype was crashed head-on into a 30-ton block of concrete its performance under impact was right in line with the computer's prediction.

By the end of this year Austin Rover will have 227 VDUs, believed to be the largest concentration of computer-aided engineering VDUs in the United Kingdom and that should be enough to impress their Japanese partner Honda that they mean business.

Spartan joys

It is not often these days I get a yen for open-air motoring. The joys of wind in the hair travel are so restricted by our climate that the most I am prepared to concede is that a nicely engineered sun roof does come in handy. But when the sunniest spell we have had for a long time coincided with the arrival in my drive of a beautiful green and silver Spartan sports car all my reservations disappeard quiet miraculously.

I could not wait to get the hood down and stowed away before I was roaring off to the envy of my son and, somewhat surprisingly, his mother. With a headscarf protecting a recent hair-do she was waiting the next morning to accompany me on the 12-mile drive into the office with the excuse that she wanted to do some urgent shopping in town.

With me hanging on to a pre-war type wood and alloy steering wheel and my wife clutching anything solid in reach we tried to turn the clock back 30 years. For the first few miles I thought we had succeeded. The aluminium bonnet with its rows of ventilating louvres seemed a mile long and the sound like that of tearing linen pouring from the exhaust pipe evoked nostalgic memories of a "Brooklands Can" and our motor-cycling days.

Then the buffeting began to take its toll. First it imparted a false sense of speed. At 60 mph the wind pressure was bearable. At 90 mph it tried to tear us from the car and despite the brilliant sunshine we began to shiver. It was our own fault really. We should have remembered our motor-cycling experience and dressed accordingly. But on that first day we were still on the relearning curve.

By the end of the week it was another story. Suitably clad the car seemed to become quieter and the wind almost friendly. But what about the car itself? The Spartan is one of the growing number of sports cars being built by enthusiasts from the salvaged remains of MOT-failed cars and kits of parts supplied by specialist firms. Based at Pinxton, near Nottingham, Spartan Cars is one of the most experienced in the business. It made its first Morgan lookalike some 10 years ago using Triumph Vitesse mechanicals. More recently it has switched to the ubiquitous Cortina.

The standard kit costing £1,302 will fit any Cortina, regardless of engine size, manufactured since 1970. The car tested had one of the old 2-litre GT units. The heart of the Spartan is a very strong steel chassis and it needs to be when you consider that you are throwing away your Cortina body. The chassis has to carry everything else and ultimately will decide whether the product of your time and labour is safe or a creaking, twisting nightmare with the road-holding and handling of a skateboard.

Any kit car is only as good as the man building it and the time and money he is prepared to put into it. Spartan tell me they pay about £100 for an MOT-failed

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM ...£3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:
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200 Gray's Inn Road
London
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or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page. £5 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

GLORY BE TO HIM whose power, working in us, can do infinitely more than we can ask or imagine: glory be to him from generation to generation in the Church and in Christ Jesus. Ephesians 3: 20, 21 (J.B.).

BIRTHS

ALEXANDER.–On 13th July at Queen Charlottes Maternity Hospital, London W6 to Vivienne (nee Vicary) and Stephen, a daughter (Sarah).

BORTHWICK – on July 10th at West London Hospital to Bozena (nee Podwolska) and Simon – a son.

RHODES – on July 13th, 1983 at Colchester Maternity Hospital, to Maureen (nee Dowling) and Christopher – a daughter – Caroline ...

IN MEMORIAM

BYNG. In proud and everloving memory of Paymaster Lieutenant, The Honourable George Byng, RN, who died at Durban on July 15th, 1944.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HARTLEY – the memorial service for the late Mr John Angell Hartley CBE, of 8 Stoke Water House, Beaminster, Dorset, will take place at the St Mary's Church, Shinfield, Reading, Berks, on Thursday, September 15th, at 11am. Enquiries to A. J. Wakely & Son, 91 East St, Bridport. Tel: 23726.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

Give to the Cancer Research Campaign and you'll be making a real contribution towards conquering cancer. The Campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity and it is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, a deed of covenant donation or gift in memoriam. Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX4, 2 Carlton House Terrace, SW1Y 5AR.

EXCHANGE. 16 yr old German schoolgirl seeks family for Aug. In return my family can accommodate English schoolgirl. Write Luckas, Berl-Brecht-Allee 9, D-8000 Munich 83.

LOST St John's Wood, Circus Road area, on July 4th. Please bring us back our King Charles Spaniel. Collar and lead attached. Reward £100. Tel: 402 3167 (office).

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RUCK & RUCK 581 1741. Quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central areas urgently required and available £150–£850pw.

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BUSINESS SERVICES GUIDE

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, traffic and weather – a service all viewers can receive, whether they have teletext or not.

6.30 Breakfast Time: today's presenters are Selina Scott and Nick Ross. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Medical spot between 6.45 and 7.00; Gardening between 7.30 and 7.45; Closedown at 9.00.

10.55 Golf: The Open. The second day of the Open Golf Championship at Royal Birkdale, with prize money this year of £310,000. Commentary by Peter Alliss, Clive Clark, Bruce Critchley, Alex Hay and Mark McCormack. More coverage on BBC1 at 1.45, and on BBC2 starting at 10.55 this morning (sharing with the First Test at the Oval). There are highlights of The Open on BBC2 tonight at 10.20.

1.00 News: 1.27 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines; 1.30 Fingerbobs; for the very young.

1.45 Golf: The Open. More live coverage from Royal Birkdale.

4.20 Play School: The traditional story called The Duck Pond. It can also be seen on BBC 2 this morning at 10.30: 4.45 Jigsaw: Janet Ellis, Adrian Hedley, Wilf Lunn, Paul Clayton and Julia Binsted introduce Dot, the electronic super dot: and Hector, the Invincible Hedgehog (r): 5.05 Hunter's Gold: Part nine of a 13-episode drama set in the New Zealandd goldfields of a century ago (r): 5.35 Roobarb (r).

5.40 News: 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide.

6.55 London to Brighton in Three-and-a-Half Minutes: (see Choice).

7.00 The Good Life. Deep in economic crisis, Tom and Barbara (Richard Briers, Felicity Kendal) offer to take over from the Leadbetters' domestics during a holiday month (r).

7.30 The Time of Your Life: Film and stage actress Jenny Agutter explains why December 1970 marked a turning point in her life. It was all because of a certain film about children and an old railway. Also appearing tonight are Bernard Cribbins and Dinah Sheridan, Dave Edmonds, David Frost and this nostalgic programme's host Noel Edmonds.

8.00 Emery: The final instalment of Jack of Diamonds, the comedy thriller starring the late Dick Emery as detective Bernie Weinstock. Will he find the diamonds at the castle of General Von Klaus?

8.30 International Athletics: The Talbot Games; at Crystal Palace. Among the big names expected to take part are Coe, Ovett and Allan Wells. (more at 10.50).

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk.

9.25 Shannon: First in a new series of police dramas, starring Kevin Dobson as the San Francisco police officer and single-handed parent.

10.15 Celena: The Welsh entertainer Celena Duncan is supported by Maasai and Loose Ends; 10.45 News.

10.50 International Athletics: Highlights from the Talbot Games.

11.20 Film: Paris Blues (1961) Drama about jazz musicians living on Paris's Left Bank. Starring Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward, Sidney Poitier and Louis Armstrong. Director: Martin Ritt. Ends at 1.00am.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Pop video at 7.55; Television preview at 8.35; Slimming with Diana Dors at 8.45; Consumer advice at 9.05; and Mad Lizzie (keep fit spot) at 9.15. Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News Headlines. Followed by: Sesame Street: easy learning, with The Muppets: 10.25 Science International. 10.35 Rocket Robin Hood: cartoon updating of the legend of the Sherwood Forest outlaw: 10.55 Adaption to Ocean Environments: undersea plants and animals films: 11.05 A Big Country: Papa Wati; Dingo People. A film about the Pitjawtjatjara aborigines of Australia: 11.35 Portraits of Power: De Gaulle and Algérie Francaise.

12.00 Woolfits: (r): 12.10 Rainbow: 12.30 Do it Herself: Women carpenters and self-assembly desks.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: David Gentleman's Cambridge. The artist goes strolling through the university city with Chris Kelly.

2.00 Film: On the Beat (1962*) Entertaining British-made comedy in which Norman Wisdom as the would-be policeman who becomes involved with jewel thieves.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r): 4.20 Bugs Bunny : cartoon; 4.25 The Animal Express: Alison Holloway again visits San Diego Wild Animal Park; 4.50 Freetime: Kite flying on Blackpool beach; and the girl who collects bones; 5.15 Young Doctors: American-made hospital drama series.

5.45 News; 6.00 The 6 o'clock Show.

7.00 Winner Takes All: General knowledge gambling game. The players come from Wales, Lancashire, Essex and Somerset. With Jimmy Tarbuck as MC.

7.30 The Bounder: Comedy series with Peter Bowles and George Cole as the ill-matched brothers-in-law. More about the rich young widow next door (r).

8.00 Inside the Third Reich: Part two of this two-part dramatization of the rise and fall of Albert Speer, Hitler's chief of armaments and war production who wrote his memoirs in Spandau prison after being sentenced to 20 years for crimes against humanity. He died in 1981. Speer is played by the Dutch actor Rutger Hauer, Hitler by Derek Jacobi. The second part of part two can be seen at 10.30.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 Inside the Third Reich: final part of this American-made TV drama.

11.10 The London Programme: An inquiry into the inconsistencies in the application of planning laws in the London area. The programme shows that the legislation protecting the Green Belt is being undermined because the planning officers of local councils in the Belt no longer know where they stand now that the government has made a start on the process of liberalizing the planning laws.

11.50 9 to 5: Office life comedy series.

12.20 Close: Sian Phillips reads a Francis Thompson poem.



Derek Jacobi: Inside The Third Reich (ITV, 8pm)

● MOTHERS BY DAUGHTERS – (Channel 4, 10.30pm) is made by the Moving Picture Company. I realise that "moving" implies motion, not emotion, but had it been the other way round, the adjective would still have applied because this account by the actress Barbara Windsor of her difficult relationship with her late mother is a very touching document. It needed a sympathetic interviewer, and in Bel Mooney it has got one. Miss Windsor's tale is an odd one, because it begins with the reasons why, as a young girl, she was contantly made to feel inadequate by her mother's critical attitude to her, and ends with a catalogue of reasons why, on reflection, Miss Windsor feels she failed her mother. It is contradictory, but only in the way that life itself is contradictory.

CHOICE

● It has taken the BBC 30 years to realise that its four minutes of black-and-white speeded-up film showing a steam engine streaking between London and Brighton was hopelessly out of date. A JOURNEY IN TIME (BBC 1, 6.55pm) covers the same distance in only three-and-a-half minutes. What is more, in colour. It is one of the unplanned benefits from the electrification of the London to Brighton line.

● Continuing its policy of screening cinema gems from the Thirties, Channel 4 tonight comes up with TROUBLE IN PARADISE (9.00pm), the work of that most polished of comedy directors Ernst Lubitsch whose so-called "touch" was not the brainchild of a Hollywood copy writer but a style that was instantly identifiable in every frame of every film he made.

● In THE ART OF OUR NECESSITIES (Radio 3, 7.30pm) Eric Griffiths, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has come up with what sounds suspiciously like a new theory about poets. Put simply, it is that their literary strength could lie in their physical weakness. Put even more simply, Mr Griffiths argues that the high drama of one man's toothache, can be the cause of the low boredom the leads to another man's headache, and that a poet should not expect anybody else to sympathise with the suffering in his verse unless it is based on shared experience. I suspect a whole seminar could be organised to discuss a theory only half as provocative as this one.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10); Maths Methods; differential equations; 6.30 Organic chemistry: Azodynes: 6.55 Pressure Die-Casting: 7.20 Statistics: 7.45 A Control System Design.

10.30 Play School: See BBC 1 entry for 4.20pm.

10.55 Cricket/Golf. Live coverage of the second day of the England v New Zealand, First Test at The Oval; and of the second round of The Open Golf Championship at Birkdale Golf Club. Highlights from The Open on BBC 2 tonight at 10.20, and from the First Test at 11.45.

6.55 Six Fifty-Five: Screen tough guy Martin Shaw (The Professionals etc) goes walking in the Lake District with Bob Langley; 7.25 News summary.

7.30 Fun to Imagine: It is not the world of make-believe that excites Richard Feynman, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Theoretical Physics at Caltech, California, but the world as it actually is.

7.45 Civilisation: The third film in Kenneth Clark's 13-part series is devoted to the Gothic world – of St Francis and Dante, Giotto and Pisano. His journeys tonight take him to the banks of the Loire river and through Umbria and Tuscany. The cities he visits include Pisa.

8.35 Gardeners' World: Shrubs and trees that flower/not in the traditional blossom time of spring, but in July. Tonight's programme comes from Jenkyn Place in Hampshire. We enter the garden of Mr and Mrs Gerald Coke who, according to the programme's producer John Kenyon, have created a fine garden, full of inspiration to the enthusiast.

9.00 My Music: Steve Race puts musical questions to the regular panel of Frank Muir, John Amis, Denis Norden and Ian Wallace; and he proves once again what an accomplished pianist he is into the bargain.

9.25 Maybury: The second part of the story about Alice, the young girl who is determined to become an inmate in a hostel for psychiatric patients. Tonight, her obsession becomes intolerable to the house mother who appeals to Roebuck (Patrick Stewart) for help. Tonight's episode also stars playwright Alun Owen.

10.20 Golf: The Open. Highlights from today's play at Birkdale Golf Club.

10.55 Newsnight: Bulletins and in-depth analysis of the day's main stories.

11.45 Cricket: The First Test. The best of the action from today's England v New Zealand match at The Oval. Introduced by Richie Benaud. Ends at 12.20am.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 In Search of Paradise. The Mystical Islands. A film about gardens in the Far East. In Japan, everything in the garden has a special meaning, to do with the perfection of nature, whether stones, bridges or islands. And in China, gardens are called "mountains and water" after the two great elements that are kept in balance.

6.00 Switch: Pop music show for the addicts. The acts include Soft Cell, Defunct and Gwen Guthrie. With video clips featuring Paul Haig, Tracey, Cramps, Animal Nightlife, Talking Heads, and Cabaret Voltaire. Mark Issue comments on a couple of fan magazines called Certain Gestures and Intimacy.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.30 The Friday Alternative: Two items tonight: The forgotten drama of Kampuchea; and a report on the growing numbers of people with a personal (ie non-denominational) religious faith.

8.00 Unforgettable: A reminder of some of the hit songs of the period spanning the 1950s and the middle 1970s. Hosted by Alan Freeman. The special guests are Wayne Fontana and Crispin St Peters. With the regulars Lipstick and The Morton Music Machine.

8.30 WKRP in Cincinnati: Comedy series about an American radio station where the staff decide to organize a union.

9.00 Film: Trouble in Paradise (1932*) Comedy of manners, directed by one of the most elegant of film-makers Ernst Lubitsch (it was his own particular favourite of all the films he made). Herbert Marshall and Miriam Hopkins play the society crooks who, while in Paris, plan to rob a rich and chic widow (Kay Francis) of her jewels. Also starring Charles Ruggles and Edward Everett Horton. (See Choice).

10.30 Mothers by Daughters: Barbara Windsor, the comedy actress, talks to Bel Mooney about her stormy relationship with her mother. This is the first in a new series. Later interview subjects include Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, Sheila Hancock, Maureen Lipman, Lynn Seymour and the late Elizabeth Lutyens. (See Choice).

11.20 Boris Karloff Presents: Rose's Last Summer. Drama about a faded movie actress (Mary Astor) after whose death a complicated fraud plot comes to light.*

12.20 Jazz on Four: Documentary about the jazz guitarist Tal Farlow which has been very highly praised by the highbrow film publication Sight and Sound ("brilliantly crafted"). Featuring Tommy Flanagan and Red Mitchell. Ends at 1.15.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Your Letters. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs Julian Bream, the guitarist.†
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Dusk' and 'Mrs Packletide's Tiger' by Saki.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 You the Jury. The motion: Free nursery school education should be available for all under-5s.
11.48 Natural Selection. The Trent Piranha and the Barford Crocodile.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 My Music. Quiz. † 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News.
2.02 Women's Hour from Bristol. Includes advice on wine buying; and an interview with Arts Council Secretary General Luke Rittner.
3.00 News.
3.02 The King Must Die by Mary Renault. Episode 5 – The Anger of Poseidon.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four. Peter Alliss with golfing memories.
4.10 By Jupiter! Music, prose and poetry for St Swithin's Day.
4.40 Story Time: 'Judgement Day' by Penelope Lively (last of 10 parts).
5.00 News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'clock News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the week.†
8.10 The Week in Synod. A report by Rosemary Harthill from this week's C. of E. General Synod.
8.30 Any Qestions? from Harwich, Essex.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Includes a preview of a BBC 2 season of Elizabeth Taylor films.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Week Ending. A satirical review.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Pavilion on the Links' by R. L. Stevenson.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Anne Jones (a regular contributer to Women's Hour) in the BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast. England VHF with If above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel 1.55-2.00 pm Listening Corner 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-12.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning concert Sacchini (Overture: La Contadina in corte) Albrechtsberger (concerto B flat for organ, strings) Rameau (suite: Les Indes Galantes). Records. †
8.35 Morning Concert (continued) Wagner (Renzi overture), Sabe (Three Gymnppedies), Honegger, (cello concerto), Prokofiev, Classical symphony). Records. †
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Edmund Rubbra: records. Includes Symph No 10 and Mass (St Dominic) Op 66 (St Margaret's Westminster Singers). †
10.00 Martin Hughes Piano recital: Mozart (Rondo A Minor K511). Schubert (Sonata in A, D959). †
10.55 Music for Strings Northern Sinfonia of England: Stravinsky (concert in D). Walton, Bach, Grieg. The Walton is the Henry V film music; the Bach is the Cantata in D minor for 2 violins and orchestra. †
11.50 French songs Jean Rivier, Fauré, Dutilleux, Ravel, Recital by Brian Rayner Cook (baritone), with Keith Swallow (piano). †
12.30 Midday concert USSR Symphony Orchestra. Part 1: Lyadov, Tchaikovsky (Fantasy: Francesca de Rimini, Op 32).
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 Midday concert Part 2: Borodin (Symph No 1). Record. †
2.00 Northern Sinfonia of England Ensemble Chamber music: Cyril Rootham (septet–first broadcast performance) Bax (nonet). Howard Ferguson (octet).
3.00 The British Symphony Humphrey Searle (symphony no 2), Vaughan Williams (symphony no 6). Records. †
4.00 Choral evensong from Winchester Cathedral. †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. A selection presented by Fritz Spiegl.
6.30 Music for Guitar Julian Bream – Albeniz, Turina, Granados, Berkeley (sonatina), Mompou (Suite compostellana). A celebration of Bream's 50th birthday. †
7.30 The art of our necessities. (See Choice).
8.00 The composer conducts. Alun Hoddinott directs the BBC Welsh SO in a programme of his own music. Includes his Concerto No 1 for piano, wind and percussion and his Night Music, Op 487.
9.00 The Girl on the Hill. Music by Haydn (Ananna a Naxos) and Alexander Goehr (Das Gesetz der Quadrille first broadcast). †
9.45 The Mind of the Church of England. Discussion chaired by Michael Charlton (2) The Church and the Third World, with the Bishop of London, Rev Paul Burrough, Lord Coggin and Canon Peter Selby.
10.45 The English Madrigal. Francis Pilkington. The Consort of Musicke, Madrigal ensemble.

Medium frequency/medium wave as vhf above except: 10.55am-6.30pm Cricket: first Test.
VHF only – Open University: 6.15am to 6.55 and 11.40pm to 12.20.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00pm Music While You Work†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart†including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton†including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn†including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Barn Dance in the Radio 2 ballroom.† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night from the Hippodrome, Golders Green.† 9.30 Ralph McTell and Friends† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Listen To Les. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 11.02 Athletic Desk. 1.00am Night Owls†. 2.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music (cont on vhf)†. 3.30-5.00 International Rugby Union. Fourth Test from Eden Park, Aukland – New Zealand v British Isles.

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 pm Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-A-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles direct from Silverstone on the eve of the British Grand Prix. Talkabout. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 midnight Close.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 The Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Here and Now 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Words and Music 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Album Time 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Jazz for the Asking 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 Simenon's Maigret 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 Letterbox 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now 9.45 Letter from Everywhere 10.00 World News 10.09 World Today 10.09 World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 Surviving Nuclear Attack. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 About Britain 12.45 Sarah and Company 1.15 Outlook 1.45 The Towers of Trebizond. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 People and Politics 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 World Today. 3.30 Summer Excursions 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 World Today

All times in GMT

BBC 1: BBC WALES: 1.27-1.30pm News. 4.18-4.20 News. 6.00-6.25 Wales today. 10.15-11.10 Nimrod The Mighty Warrior. 11.10-11.11 News. 11.11-11.20 International Athletics (join BBC 1). SCOTLAND: 9.15 am The Monkees. 9.40 Jackanory. 9.55 Willo The Wisp. 10.00-10.30 Mag is Mog. 1.25-1.30 pm News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Garden. 10.45-10.50 Scottish News. Northern Ireland 9.15 am The Monkees. 9.40 Jackanory. 9.55 Willo The Wisp. 10.00-10.20 Take Hart. 1.27-1.30 pm News. 4.18-4.20 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Cook With Clare. 10.45-10.50 News. 1.00 am News. ENGLAND: 6.00-6.25pm Regional News Magazines. 10.15-10.45 East (Norwich) – Weekend. Midlands – What a Picture! (Richard Todd). North – On Location: 'Lincolnshire Life'. North East – The Big Meeting. (Durham Miners Gala). North West – Make Trax '83. South – Ian Wooldridge interviews... Peter de Savary. South West – House of Dreams. (multi-millionaire Ron Hickman). West – The Next Election. (European Elections).

S4C 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Interval. 3.35 Numbers at Work. 4.00 Union World. 4.25 Good Food Show. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Chwarae Teg. 5.30 Unforgettable. 6.00 I Love Lucy. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Sion A Sian. 8.30 Y Byd Yn Ei Le. 9.05 Archie Bunker's Place. 9.35 Soap. 10.05 Film: Merchant of the Four Seasons. 11.30 Jack London's Tales of the Klondike. 12.25 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 12.30 Close.

TSW As London except: 10.25 Spread Your Wings. 10.50 Sea Horses. 11.10-12.00 Space 1999. 1.20-1.30 TSW News Headlines. 2.00 Film: She. 3.57-4.00 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 11.05 The Video Entertainers. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 Postscript. 12.35 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.36 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25-9.30 North East News. 10.25 Our Incredible World. 10.50 Cartoon Time. 11.05 The Flying Kiwi. 11.30-12.00 Vicky The Viking. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 2.00 Film: "The Moment of Danger" (Trevor Howard). 3.50-4.00 Cartoon Time. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Cachi. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Sporting Chance. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 11.05 Presenting Price. 12.05 Mysterious Tales. 12.15 Epilogue. 12.20 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Space 1999. 11.20 The Crazy World Of Sport. 11.50-12.00 Hallas and Bachelor. 1.20-1.30 North News. 2.00 Preview. 2.30-4.00 Film: Genevieve (John Gregson). 5.15-5.45 Mysteries, Myths and Legends. 6.00 Summer at Six and Weather. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.15 Journey to the Unknown. 12.15 North Headlines and Weather. 12.20 Closedown.

STV As Lonodn except: 10.25 Zoom the Dolphin. 10.50 The History Makers. 11.15 Film Fun. 11.40-12.00 The Groovie Ghoulies. 1.20-1.30 Scottish News. 2.00 It's a Vet's Life. 2.30 Trapper John. 3.30-4.00 Make Me Laugh. 5.15-5.45 PS It's Paul Squire. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Carry On Laughing. 11.15 Ways and Means. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 9 to 5. 12.20 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Gather Ypur Dreams. 10.30 The Magic of the Railways. 10.50 Film: Westbound (Randolph Scott). 1.20 Central News. 1.30 Definition. 2.00 Film: Tomahawk (Van Heflin). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00 The Central News Friday Show. 11.05 Hill Street Blues. 12.05 In Search of the Real Dracula.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 9.25-9.30 Regional Weather Forecast. 10.25 History of the Motor Car. 10.50 Rocks and Minerals. 11.05 Welcome back Kotter. 11.30 The Flying Kiwi. 11.55-12.00 The Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 2.00 Film: That Woman Opposite (Phyllis Kirk). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 PS It's Paul Squire. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Calendar Sport. 11.05 All Kinds of Country. 12.05 Making a Living. 12.30 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25-9.30 The Day Ahead. 10.30 The Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.40 Father Murphy. 11.30-12.00 3-2-1. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: "The Corsican Brothers" (Douglas Fairbanks Jnr). 3.58-4.00 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.15 Witness. 11.20 Star Parade. 12.15 News.

BORDER As London except: 10.25 The Nature of Things. 11.20 Dick Tracy Cartoon. 11.25 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20-1.30 Border News. 2.00 Cooking with Tovey. 2.15-4.00 Film: Killing Stone (Gil Gerard). 5.15-5.45 Mr Merlin. 6.00 Lookaround Friday. 6.30-7.00 The Spice of Life. 11.05 Look Who's Talking. 11.35 Border News Summary. 11.38 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20-1.30 Channel News and Weather. 2.00 Film: She. 3.57-4.00 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 The Flying Kiwi. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 11.15 The Video Entertainers. 11.45 Lou Grant. 12.40 News and Weather in French, Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25 Sport Billy. 10.50 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.15 Foo-Foo. 11.25 3-2-1 Contact. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon Time. 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 2.00 The Splendour Falls. 2.30 Gambit. 3.00-4.00 The Poeidon Files 5.15-5.45 The Young Doctors. 5.45-6.00 HTV News. 6.30-7.00 Happy Days. 11.15 Black Sabbath in Concert. 12.15 Weather and Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV except: 6.00-7.00 Wales at Six.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30 Untamed World. 10.50 Dick Tracy. 11.00 The Flying Kiwi. 11.20 Spiderman. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Paint along with Nancy. 2.30-4.00 Film: The Perfect Women (Patricia Roc). 5.15-5.45 The Beverley Hillbillies 6.00 Flying Start. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.05 An Evening with Charles Aznavour. 12.10 Film: First Man into Space. (Marshall Thompson) 1.45 Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25-9.30 TVS News. 10.25 Vicky The Viking. 10.45 The Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.35-12.00 Matt and Kenny. 1.20-1.30 TVS News. 2.00-4.00 Film: On the Beat (Norman Wisdom). 5.15 PS It's Paul Squire. 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.30-7.00 The Natives Are Getting Restless. 11.15 Star Parade. 12.15 Company and Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 Cartoon Time. 10.40 Hands. 11.05 Stingray. 11.30-12.00 Spread Your Wings. 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 2.00-4.00 Film: "The Magic Bow" (Stewart Granger). 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 11.15 Members Only. 11.45 Film: "Slay Ride" (Glen Ford). 1.30 Anthology. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m· VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

(continued on page 4)

Poland legislates to keep grip after martial law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Parliament yesterday erected a crucial safety-net of legislation which, by regulating such diverse issues as censorship, police powers and ministerial responsibilities, is supposed to guarantee internal stability after the lifting of martial law.

The most important move was a change in the constitution, allowing the Council of State – which acts for Parliament when it is not sitting – to declare a state of emergency if "the internal security of the state has been endangered". Martial law was declared 19 months ago because no such clause then existed.

Now martial law or a "state of war" may be declared only if there is an external threat – a threat, for example of invasion.

The amendment is interesting for three reasons. First, it gives the Government a wide range of options, allowing it to declare, for example, a state of emergency only in one area. It also means the leadership can give a more measured response to crises.

Secondly, the amendment makes no mention of Parliament having to approve a state of emergency – making for swift action – and, finally, it endows the chairman of the Council of State (the effective head of state) with the right to declare an emergency by himself if need be.

Another amendment guarantees that private farmers have a permanent place in Polish society. This change is the result of considerable lobbying–not least from the Roman Catholic Church–by those who believe that it will boost the confidence of farmers, who will invest more in their land and sell more food to the state.

Most of the legislation and constitutional amendments have been referred to the committee stage but, Sejm (Parliament) deputies say, they will all be passed into law.

The amendments were accompanied by a number of Bills that will also prove important after the lifting of martial law – which may be announced next week.

A draft press law, given its first reading yesterday, tightens the provisions of the relatively liberal censorship Act passed in July 1981. Thus, while the censorship Act now forbids publication of anything that calls for the overthrow of the political system or mocks it, the new law adds "or its superior organs of power". In other words, any article that mocks the Government – not just the system – is banned.

At least one article seems specifically designed to counter underground publications: "The publication or dissemination of a newspaper or other journal without permission ... is liable to one year in prison or to a fine."

Two other Bills were important for the post-martial law era. One passed into law yesterday with three votes against, defines the powers of the police, gives the security service a separate legal entity and replaces district militia stations with Interior Ministry headquarters.

The militia are now specifically empowered to use means of "direct enforcement" – the Bill stipulates rubber truncheons, water and chemical sprays, dogs and concussion grenades. It also gives detailed instructions on when guns may be used.

Another Bill regulating the powers of the Council of Ministers – the Government – grants the Prime Minister the right to set up special commissions, but also acknowledges that Parliament has some say.

TUC steps in at FT

Continued from page 1

committee planned for the following Monday.

Mr Wade has also received a letter from Mr Patrick Lowry, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service also urging the union to accept the mediator's proposals.

In a letter to the *Financial Times* management, Mr Lowry said that there were two courses open to both sides at the moment. "One is to allow this protracted and damaging dispute to continue with no prospect of an early settlement. The other is for both parties to accept the independent chairman's recommendations and move on to consider the other issues that remain to be resolved. It is my view that the latter option should be adopted by both parties", the letter said.

Technology wizard seeks whizz-kids

By Bill Johnstone and Clive Cookson

His team will be brilliant, the best in technical research, the recently knighted technology guru, Sir Clive Sinclair, claims. The dozen or so researchers whom he is seeking for his new £2m research laboratory at an idyllic site, Milton Hall, outside Cambridge, will be "outstanding people."

So clever will be the Sinclair proteges that Sir Clive himself would be pushed to qualify. He has advertised in the press for the scientists, whom he is prepared to pay 'shockingly high salaries'.

The idea of his novel research institute, called MetaLab from the Greek word *meta* meaning beyond, is to free scientists from the constraints that industry and even academic life impose on research. Financial constraints are a handicap of the past, since the sale of 10 per cent of Sinclair Research early in the year raised £12.9m and made the company worth more than £130m.

He said in an exclusive interview with *The Times*: "The MetaLab will bring together those parts of the company that might loosely be called blue-skies research but are really not quite as blue-skies as all that. It is the leading edge sort of work but also very much dedicated to a definite product generally high-risk or very difficult work".

The new laboratory is the fourth to the Sinclair empire. The others are a flat screen television laboratory in St Ives, Cambridgeshire, a computer laboratory in Cambridge, and one developing the Sinclair electric car near Exeter.

Money will apparently be no object as Sinclair and his researchers pursue excellence in television technology, microchip technology, computer systems, communications and other complex disciplines at the 16,000 sq ft MetaLab.

Freedom is the password. More freedom than researchers have been accustomed to", Sir Clive says. "They already have certain freedoms, of course. If they work in universities they have a certain sort of freedom, if they work in industry they have another sort of freedom, but in those cases they have constraints that bind them.

"In particular, they tend to be constrained in this country by their ability to purchase the goods they need. They have the odd business in Britain of employing a man at £20,000 or £30,000 a year who has to argue if he wants £100 worth of equipment. We will be employing people at very high salaries. They will be the *ceème de la crème*, and if they think they want the equipment they are going to have it", he adds.

The 42-year-old innovator, who finished his formal academic training at the age of 17, has been responsible for a series of technical firsts – pocket television, calculator and two micro-computers cheap enough for a mass market. His ZX 81 computer – now retailing for under £40 – has sold a million pieces worldwide and made him a multi-millionaire.

Though Sir Clive has a passionate feeling for research, the final product is most important. His creative, dedicated resarchers at MetaLab are expected to keep that passion burning. He is concerned that academic qualifications are still used as an easy measure of brilliance, but uncertain what to employ in their place.

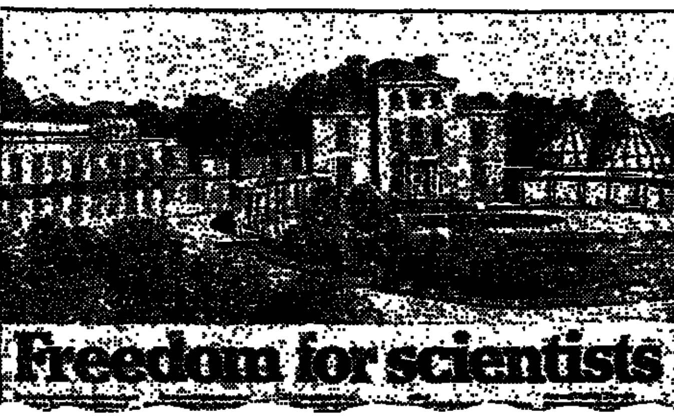
He does not consider himself either a crusader or a part of the establishment, even with a knighthood. But he does intend to influence technology policy in Britain, albeit on a modest scale.

Sir Clive says: "The most wonderful research is done in this country, but half the time it doesn't get through to the marketplace. The way we (at Sinclair) conduct research is that one group of people takes it from the concept to the marketplace".

That requires engineers and scientists to have an understanding of business which is a quality sadly lacking even among the most brilliant technical minds, according to Sir Clive. The hybrid engineer-businessman is Sinclair himself, and although his MetaLab team may not entirely be his clones because by definition one Sinclir mind might not want to be constrained by another Sinclair mind, he does expect them to have at least some of his many innovative talents.



Sir Clive: technology guru looking into the future



A view of the MetaLab, home of the new research institute

Frank Johnson in the Commons

PM digs in over the British diet

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, a Labour front bench spokesman on social security, issued a challenge to Mrs Thatcher at Prime Minister's question time yesterday.

"Can the Prime Minister", he asked, "as leader of the nation and as a housewife, tell us what her practical advice is to the unemployed and their families about eating healthily within their means in view of the Nutrition Advisory Council assessment that the average British diet puts people at risk."

Coming on the day after Labour voted solidly against hanging, the suggestion that people should eat the sort of food favoured by the Nutrition Advisory Council will be seen as another Labour betrayal of working class opinion. The grim phrase "eating healthily" is a middle-class code which can mean only one thing: muesli. This is the boring substance which forms the basis of the average SDP activist's breakfast. But, in its broader, philosophical sense, it is a generic term which embraces the whole dismal concept of "health foods"; endless salads, cottage cheese, literally not a sausage.

Mr Rooker was sincere. Of that there was no doubt. Most fanatics are. But he was trying to intimidate the Prime Minister into reneging on the traditional calorie-intensive British diet.

In Mr Rooker's use of the phrase "as leader of the nation and as a housewife", he was trying to harness, for his own propagandistic purposes, all the authority of both the great offices of state held by Mrs Thatcher – that of Prime Minister, and that of consort to Mr Denis Thatcher, and therefore the woman responsible for the domestic comforts of the most representative Englishman of the age. Fortunately, Mr Rooker was probably wasting his time with the latter. Denis does not look like one of your muesli-munchers.

Moreover, as left wingers so often do when praying in aid authorities, Mr Rooker invoked the Nutrition Advisory Council as if it were an independent body with no axe to grind. In fact, it is a notorious muesli-front organization. Faced with this suggestion that she should tell the unemployed, or anyone else, what to eat, Mrs Thatcher was magnificent. "I do not think these people need advice from me and I think it would be presumptuous to give it", she told Mr Rooker. At this, the Labour benches sanctimoniously erupted with cries of "disgraceful" etc. Labour policy on diets, as on defence and all other issues at the recent general election, turned out to be completely at variance with the true wishes of the British people – a race which has, over the centuries, created the most joyously calorific of all the great cuisines of the world.

Inevitably, Mr Michael Foot joined in the outcry. He accused the Prime Minister of not being prepared "to give advice to some of the poorest people in the land." In fact, she was trying to save them from following the radical middle classes into becoming a mass of anorexic chewers of bits of fruit mixed in with hay.

But Mr Foot was cheered by the benches behind him. Gone was the era when the Labour Party represented the great regional dishes: the chip butties of Merseyside, the black puddings of the Hattersley country, the Bubble and Squeak and Spotted Dick, of the influential cockney cuisine, the condensed milk that can be found in even the most humble "pull-ups for carmen" (a dialect phrase that is not directly connected with Bizet's opera of that name).

Then there are the multi-caloried dishes claimed by many regions. Jam roly-poly! Treacle tart! McDonald's hamburgers! The unemployed have enough misfortune, without being denied such traditional joys by a *cuisine minceer* extremist such as Mr Rooker.

Later, when Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, answered routine questions on forthcoming parliamentary business, he was confronted by the traditionalist Conservative backbencher Mr John Stokes. He demanded of Mr Biffen: "Can the Right Hon Gentleman give us an assurance that the Government will not cease to protect the poor and unimportant in our society, and never forget that we are the House of Commons who represent the common people as well as the intellectuals and progressives."

He was referring to the previous night's vote on capital punishment. But of course his words applied perfectly to this threat to the poor and unimportant people's simple pleasure at table.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen presents the Guidon to the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, at Tidworth, Hampshire, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Salford University, presides at degree congregations at the University, 10.15.

The Prince of Wales visits the Cancer Help Centre and opens new building at Grove House Bristol, 3.15.

The Princess of Wales, as President of the Wales Craft Council, visits craft producers in Dyfed; arrives Aberporth airport, 11.40.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends a *fête champêtre* in aid of the St John Ambulance in Hampshire, Wherwell Prior, Andover, 9.40.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys Clubs, attends Annual General Meeting, Sadlers Hall, Cheapside, London, 12.

The Duke of Kent, as Chancellor, presides at the congregation for the conferment of first degrees and diplomas at the University of Surrey, Guildford Cathedral, 2.10; visits Guildford Senior Schools' Art Exhibition, Guildhall, Guildford, 4.45.

New exhibitions

Open Summer Show, Timaeus, 2a Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10-4 (until Aug 26).

The Thistle of Scotland, Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 26).

Work by Friedensreich Hundertwasser; City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until Aug 7).

Trolleybus exhibition, Russell-Coates Museum and Art Gallery, East Cliff Bournemouth; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30; (until Aug 6).

Six Degrees Out: Furniture, glass, ceramics, knitwear and Metalwork, Bampton Arts Centre, Oxfordshire; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 1 and 2.30 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30, closed Mon and Wed; (until July 31).

Aspects of the Countryside: paintings by Howard and Wendy Jones, New Gallery, Abele Tree House, 9 Fore Street, Budleigh Salterton, Devon; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; (until July 30).

Last chance to see

Work by Cindy Sherman and Nigel Henderson, John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by King's School Choir, Rochester Cathedral, 8.

Piano recital by Peter Donohoe, Chichester Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by Cathedral Choir and Orchestra, Bristol Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by Hilliard Ensemble, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, 8.

Concert by Classical Orchestra, Assembly Rooms, York, 8.

Anniversaries

Births: Inigo Jones, London, 1573; Rembrandt, Leiden, Netherlands, 1606. Henry Edward Manning, cardinal, Totteridge, Herts, 1808; Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe (proprietor of *The Times* 1908-22), Dublin, 1865. Deaths: James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, executed on Tower Hill, 1685; Anton Chekhov, Badenweiler, Germany, 1904.

Today is St Swithin's Day.

Best wines

In a comprehensive blind tasting of 60 champagnes of current vintages, the top score was awarded to F Bonnet 1976 Blanc de Blancs Selection Brut, sold at £9 a bottle by Castle Wines, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

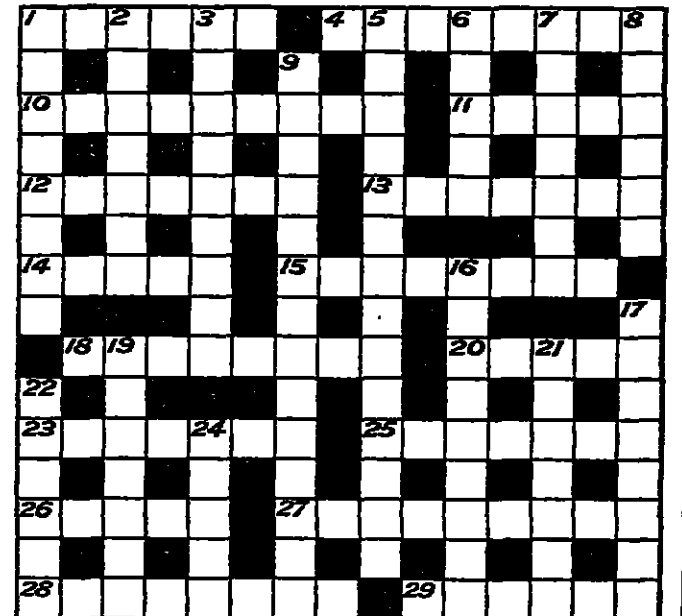
Source: Decanter, July

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private member's motion on the future of the younger generaton.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,182

This puzzle, used at the Bristol regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 52 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS

1 After a little time flower-girl looks bad-tempered (6).
4 Where to look for pop records? (8).
10 Hill demonstrates dolce far niente... (5-4).
11 ... as does Dr Johnson in his contributions (5).
12 She's in the pink (7).
13 Mere lad appears uncommonly green (7).
14 Dressed for fatigue duty? (5).
15 What some people get up to! (8).
18 Do time-servers get fed up with this? (8).
20 Sticks in a worthless part of London (5).
23 This team is after a win in Sussex (7).
25 Article remodelled in telling fashion (7).
26 Blaze away, say, as pioneers do to make one (5).
27 Being at home, if I marry, is so dull (9).
28 Reade's ready (4,4).
29 Hat-girl as artist's model (6).

DOWN

1 One gets fed up with him (8).
2 This soldier should feel at home in the orderly room (7).
3 Might one be seen on a white horse? (4-5).
5 King not subject of the idylls but might describe their writer (6,3,5).
6 A vine trained in simple form (5).
7 Not quite eighteen inches of rope (7).
8 Show of force, occasionally (6).
9 Noble flower people (5,3,6).
16 He certainly has a voice in civic matters (4,5).
17 Rest play this instrument with variations (8).
19 But it's enjoyed out of doors even in the close season (4,3).
21 All bent on a change of game (7).
22 Drink may so damage one? (6).
24 Frankly this law Henry V disputed (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,181

DISTAFF BISCUIT
SCOOP TANQUERAY
CLEATS ESCAPADE
ONSET SHARPEYED
HIBERNATE RAGES
DECIPHER SUBURB
MILLINERY THETA
DORMANT DEPEND

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 10

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.84	1.75
Austria Sch	28.85	27.30
Belgium Fr	82.00	78.00
Canada $	1.94	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Finland Mkk	8.92	8.42
France Fr	12.22	11.72
Germany DM	4.09	3.89
Greece Dr	135.00	125.00
Hongkong $	11.37	10.72
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.23
Italy Lira	2420.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	387.00	367.00
Netherlands Gld	4.58	4.36
Norway Kr	11.60	11.05
Portugal Esc	185.00	174.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.95
Spain Pta	227.00	216.00
Sweden Kr	12.23	11.63
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.19
USA $	1.57	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	142.00	134.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 333.9.
London: The *FT* Index closed up 11.3 at 688.2.

Food prices

The hot, dry weather is likely to bring the strawberry season to a premature end, and if the heatwave continues into next week it could pose a threat to other fruit and vegetables. Raspberries are plentiful and cheaper than last week: 25 to 30p per quarter pound punnet. English redcurrants are now in the shops 45 to 50p a half pound punnet. There are English and Italian black and white cherries from 70 to 90p a pound, but the large, black American varieties are really superb, £1.20 to £1.60 a pound.

English runner beans are just starting, 70 to 80p a pound; broad beans 20 to 25p a pound; peas 20 to 30p a pound. Good quality summer crop cauliflower 28 to 35p each. Jersey royal potatoes, 12 to 16p a pound, are just finishing; English new potatoes are 8 to 10p a pound. English iceberg lettuce 60 to 90p a head depending on size; other varieties range from 20 to 45p.

Home-produced lamb is probably the best value fresh meat buy as prices continue to drop. Whole shoulders range from 92p to £1.39 a pound and whole legs from £1.48 to £1.99 a pound on average, but many of the big chains are selling below the lowest price quoted.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (2) Octopussy
2 (1) Return of the Jedi
3 (3) Flashdance
4 (4) Monty Python's The Meaning of Life
5 (5) Tootsie
6 (6) Educating Rita
7 (7) The Year of Living Dangerously
8 (8) Local Hero
9 (9) One from the Heart
10 (-) King of Comedy

The top five in the provinces:
1 Octopussy
2 Return of the Jedi
3 Flashdance
4 Educating Rita
5 Tootsie

Compiled by Screen International

Roads

London and the South-east: A13: Only one lane London-bound on Newham Lane near Prince Regents Lane. M40: Closed westbound at Junction 5 (Stokenchurch); M4: Westbound lane closures between junctions 2 and 3 (Brentford).

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures between junctions 28 and 29 (A38, Mansfield to A617, Chesterfield). M45: Closed eastbound at Rugby; diversions. A1: Lane closures S of Blythe at Ranby, Nottinghamshire.

The North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 43 and 44 (Carlisle, also between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209 Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester.

Wales and West: A449: Width restriction W of Crumlin, Gwent, at junction of M4. M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud to Thornbury). A38: Lane closures at Marsh Mills Viaduct, Lee Mill, and South Brent, Devon.

Scotland: M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kincardine Bridge).

Information supplied by the AA.

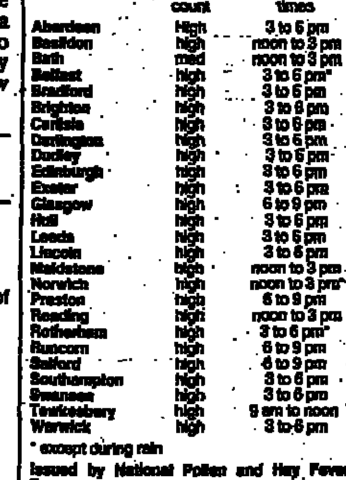
Ferry dispute

Townsend Thoresen ferry services between Felixstowe and Zeebrugge, and between Larne in Northern Ireland and Cairnryan in Scotland are cancelled again today because of a union dispute, and their Dover sailings may also be disrupted this weekend. For latest information call Traveline: 01-246 8032 or the operators on Felixstowe 278711 or Larne 2201.

The papers

Commenting on the decisive votes on hanging, the Daily Mail says: "Parliament has spoken and the time for talking is over; what we now need from Government is action to make Britain safe for her citizens ... a programme for community backing of the police, public education and the removal of evil influences like scenes of violence on TV and video screens."

Pollen forecast



	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	High	3 to 6 pm
Basildon	high	noon to 3 pm
Bath	med	noon to 3 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm*
Bradford	high	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	high	3 to 6 pm
Carlisle	high	3 to 6 pm
Darlington	high	3 to 6 pm
Dudley	high	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	high	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	high	6 to 9 pm
Hull	high	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	high	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	high	3 to 6 pm
Maidstone	high	noon to 3 pm
Norwich	high	noon to 3 pm*
Preston	high	6 to 9 pm
Reading	high	noon to 3 pm
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm*
Runcorn	high	6 to 9 pm
Salford	high	6 to 9 pm
Southampton	high	3 to 6 pm
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	high	9 am to noon
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 39 (low); for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01–246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will be maintained over southern areas, whilst weakening troughs of low pressure move S over northern parts.

6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands, E, central N England, N Wales: Sunny periods, possibly a shower or two; wind W light or moderate; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F).

SE, central S England, Channel Islands: Dry sunny periods, cloudy; and misty on some coasts; wind variable, light; max temp 26 to 28C (79 to 82F), cooler on coasts.

SW England, S Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 27 to 29C (81 to 84F).

NW, NE England, Lake District: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals, perhaps a little light rain or drizzle; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, a little light rain or drizzle in places, brightening from N later; wind W or NW, moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, bright intervals developing, perhaps one or two light showers; wind W to NW, moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for the weekend: Changeable in N with temperatures near or rather above normal; hot in S but some isolated thunderstorms.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind W, light, becoming moderate; sea slight. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W or SW, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel: Wind variable, light; sea smooth. Irish Sea: Wind W, light, increasing moderate or fresh later; sea smooth, becoming moderate later.

Sun rises: 5.0am — Sun sets: 9.12pm
Moon rises: 11.19am — Moon sets: 12.12am tomorrow
First quarter: July 17.

Lighting-up time

London 9.42 pm to 4.31 am
Bristol 9.52 pm to 4.41 am
Edinburgh 10.19 pm to 4.18 am
Manchester 10.01 pm to 4.29 am
Penzance 9.57 pm to 4.59 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	20	68	Guernsey	s	28	82
Birmingham	f	29	84	Inverness	f	21	70
Blackpool	s	21	70	Jersey	s	28	82
Bristol	s	29	84	London	s	29	84
Cardiff	s	29	84	Manchester	f	27	81
Edinburgh	s	24	75	Newcastle	s	25	77
Glasgow	s	22	72	Ronaldsway	s	23	73

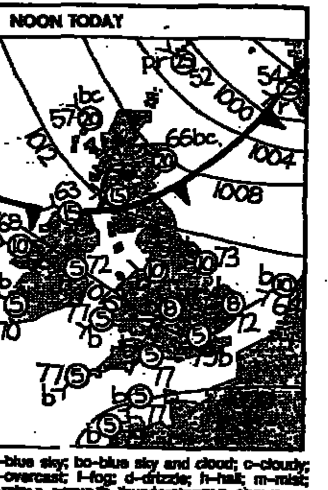
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 31C (88F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17C (63F). Humidity: 6 pm, 47 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 9.2 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1019.1 millibars falling.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Brize Norton, Cardiff, 32C (90F); lowest day max: Fair Isle, 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Southsea, 0.09in; highest sunshine: Guernsey, 13.1hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
Symbols are on advancing edge



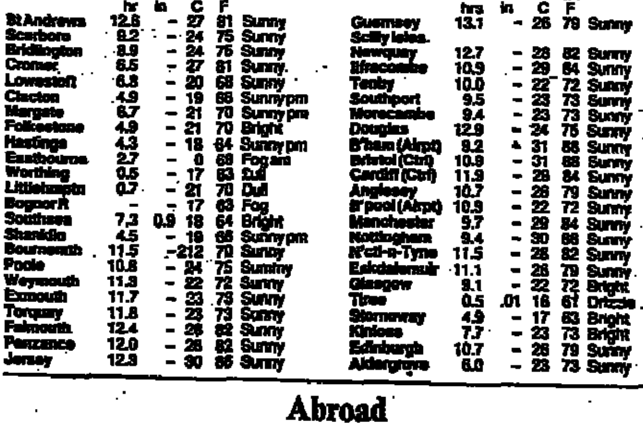
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.15	7.4	6.32	7.0
Aberdeen	5.37	4.3	6.25	4.0
Avonmouth	11.51	12.6	–	–
Belfast	3.15	3.8	3.54	3.3
Cardiff	11.34	11.7	11.52	11.6
Devonport	10.41	5.1	10.54	5.3
Dover	3.20	6.4	3.40	6.5
Falmouth	10.11	4.9	10.24	5.1
Glasgow	5.04	5.0	5.49	4.4
Harwich	4.15	4.0	4.35	3.8
Holyhead	2.30	5.5	3.06	5.2
Hull	10.34	7.4	11.17	6.9
Ilfracombe	10.36	8.7	10.57	8.8
Leith	7.02	5.4	7.34	5.3
Liverpool	3.27	9.4	3.58	8.9
Lowestoft	1.57	2.4	1.52	2.5
Margate	4.29	4.8	4.39	4.7
Milford Haven	10.49	6.8	11.12	6.7
Newquay	9.44	6.6	10.08	6.7
Oban	10.21	3.4	10.29	3.6
Penzance	9.51	5.2	10.06	5.4
Portland	11.41	1.8	11.43	2.0
Portsmouth	3.38	4.5	4.21	4.7
Shoreham	3.32	6.1	4.08	6.2
Southampton	3.02	4.4	3.43	4.5
Swansea	10.55	8.8	11.17	8.9
Tees	8.03	5.3	8.45	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	4.03	4.3	4.18	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	12.8	–	27	81	Sunny	Guernsey	13.1	–	26	79	Sunny
Scarboro	8.2	–	24	75	Sunny	Scilly Isles					
Bridlington	8.9	–	24	75	Sunny	Newquay	12.7	–	28	82	Sunny
Cromer	6.5	–	27	81	Sunny	Ilfracombe	10.9	–	29	84	Sunny
Lowestoft	6.8	–	20	68	Sunny	Tenby	10.0	–	22	72	Sunny
Clacton	4.9	–	19	66	Sunny pm	Southport	9.5	–	23	73	Sunny
Margate	6.7	–	21	70	Sunny pm	Morecambe	9.4	–	23	73	Sunny
Folkestone	4.9	–	21	70	Bright	Douglas	12.9	–	24	75	Sunny
Hastings	4.3	–	18	64	Sunny pm	B'ham (Airpt)	9.2	–	31	88	Sunny
Eastbourne	2.7	–	0	68	Fog am	Bristol (Ctrl)	10.9	–	31	88	Sunny
Worthing	0.5	–	17	63	Dull	Cardiff (Ctrl)	11.9	–	29	84	Sunny
Littlehmptn	0.7	–	21	70	Dull	Anglesey	10.7	–	26	79	Sunny
Bognor R	–	–	17	63	Fog	B'pool (Airpt)	10.9	–	22	72	Sunny
Southsea	7.3	0.9	18	64	Bright	Manchester	9.7	–	29	84	Sunny
Shanklin	4.5	–	19	66	Sunny pm	Nottingham	9.4	–	30	86	Sunny
Bournemouth	11.5	–	21	70	Sunny	N'ctl-n-Tyne	11.5	–	28	82	Sunny
Poole	10.8	–	24	75	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	11.1	–	26	79	Sunny
Weymouth	11.3	–	22	72	Sunny	Glasgow	9.1	–	22	72	Bright
Exmouth	11.7	–	23	73	Sunny	Tiree	0.5	.01	16	61	Drizzle
Torquay	11.8	–	23	73	Sunny	Stornoway	4.9	–	17	63	Bright
Falmouth	12.4	–	28	82	Sunny	Kinloss	7.7	–	23	73	Bright
Penzance	12.0	–	28	82	Sunny	Edinburgh	10.7	–	26	79	Sunny
Jersey	12.3	–	30	86	Sunny	Aldergrove	6.0	–	23	73	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	28	82	Copenhgn	f	21	70	Majorca	s	30	86	Rio de Jan*	f	23	73
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Corfu	s	29	84	Malaga	s	38	100	Rome	s	28	82
Alexandria	c	29	84	Dallas*	c	29	84	Malta	s	31	8	Salzburg	c	21	70
Algiers	s	31	88	Dublin	s	23	73	Melbourne	c	13	55	Sao Paulo*	s	21	70
Amsterdam	s	20	68	Dubrovnik	r	24	75	Mexico C*	s	21	70	S Francisco*	s	25	77
Athens	f	29	84	Faro	s	24	75	Miami*	f	31	88	Santiago*			
Bahrain	s	31	88	Florence	c	24	75	Milan	s	29	84	Seoul	r	20	68
Barbados*	r	26	79	Frankfurt	s	20	68	Montreal*	f	26	79	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	s	31	88	Funchal				Moscow	f	24	75	Stockholm	s	22	72
Beirut	s	28	82	Geneva	s	26	79	Munich	f	20	68	Strasbourg	s	23	73
Belgrade	c	23	73	Gibraltar	s	30	86	Nairobi	f	24	75	Sydney	s	15	59
Berlin	f	23	73	Helsinki	s	20	68	Naples	s	28	82	Tangier	s	25	77
Bermuda*	s	28	82	Hongkong	f	32	90	New Delhi	f	34	93	Tel Aviv	s	29	85
Biarritz	f	26	79	Innsbruck	f	22	72	New York*	s	31	88	Tenerife	s	27	81
Boulogne	s	19	66	Istanbul	s	27	81	Nice	f	27	81	Tokyo	s	28	82
Bordeaux	s	30	86	Jeddah	s	36	97	Oslo	s	24	75	Toronto*	s	28	82
Brussels	s	20	68	Jo'burg	s	21	70	Ottawa				Tunis	s	35	95
Budapest	f	25	77	Karachi				Paris	s	22	72	Valencia	s	29	84
Buen Aires*	c	10	50	Las Palmas	s	23	73	Peking	s	27	81	Vancouver	f	16	61
Cairo	f	32	90	Lisbon	s	23	73	Perth	c	17	63	Venice	s	28	82
Cape Tn	r	15	59	Locarno	s	28	82	Prague	f	21	70	Vienna	c	22	72
C'blanca	s	25	77	L Angeles*	s	23	73	Reykjavik	c	9	48	Warsaw	c	23	73
Chicago*	s	31	88	Luxembg	s	20	68	Rhodes	s	27	81	Washington*	s	34	93
Cologne	c	17	63	Madrid	s	35	95	Riyadh	s	44	111	Zurich	s	23	73

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available